The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,236 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th Feb.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT.	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	24th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	... ,,	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	... ,,	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay. Feb. 21, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall.	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL.	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	4000	550	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 21, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, [illegible] February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th February, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of his Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen quarts, Rs. 54-0 ; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

Cash Prices, per doz.	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	62	0	34	0
Perrier Jouet and Co.'s Finest Dry	54	0	29	8
Do, do. Reserve Cuvee	60	0	33	0
Roederer's	63	0		
Saumer, Superior Sparkling	29	0	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

TAYLOR'S CORN AND WART DESTROYER

Removes without pain
HARD CORNS ! SOFT CORNS ! !
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS ! ! !
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price, As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WHISKY, "OLD IRISH." WHISKY.

THIS fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain of malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

See Wine Lists. Rs. 22-8 per dozen. See Wine Lists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

P. VUCCINO, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS GREAT SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c. MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

PLANTATION MIXTURE. Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour. Per lb., Re. 0-14. FAMILY MIXTURE. Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use. Per lb., Re. 1-2.	HOLTA MIXTURE. Fragrant, pungent, and full cup. Per lb., Re. 1-6. PEKOE. Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor. Per lb., Re. 1-4.	ORANGE PEKOE. Very fragrant, full rich cup. Per lb., Re. 1-8. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE. A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion. Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

We have also an extremely cheap but good tea "Broken Leaf," at As. 10 per lb., and a Tea of the very highest class "Golden Orange Pekoe," Rs. 3-8 per lb.

Oriental Bank Buildings.
Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA,
and
Bhoodwar Peth City.

LIPP'S PIANOS SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.

Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE
HELLIOTROPE
JASMIN
WOOD VIOLET
JOCKEY CLUB

FORGET-ME-NOT
FRANGIPANI
OPOPONAX
SWEET BRIAR
MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

	Rs.
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS, TOOTH POWDERS, &c. TOOTH PASTE, PERFUMES,	EAU DE COLOGNE, TOILET VINEGAR, RAZORS AND STROPS, POMADES,	HAIR WASHES, HAIR BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. do. ... Rs. [illegible] do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters ... Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,, ... ,, 13 | ,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, 22

Apply to
KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram pass the door to all parts of the city.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5. postage, 4 annas.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH" with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Re-forestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Consr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes	at Rs. 1 4	per box.
" " 50 " "	" 2 6	"
" " 100 " "	" 4 8	"

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will SAIL for Liverpool on 3rd March. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th Feb., 1888.

THE s.s. "RIO BUENO" has ARRIVED from London and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th February, 1888.

A VERY desirable BUNGALOW, next door to G. I. P. Railway Station, Parell, containing six rooms. Rent only Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY CONTRACTORS OR CAPITALISTS.

ADVERTISER has had ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in Construction, and has held charge of extensive Contracts on Railways, Canals, and Roads. Can command unlimited labour. Excellent recommendations and references.

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OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the Fine Iron Screw Steam Tug "ESCORT," the property of the Orient Steam Navigation Co., and lately in use at their Coaling Depot at Diego Garcia.

LENGTH, 50 feet. BEAM moulded, 12½ feet. DEPTH at side moulded, 7½ feet.

ENGINES on compound principle, vertical cylinders, 12" and 22" diameter by 18" stroke.

Surface condenser, Donkey, &c.

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TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1888, for the supply of Boat, Tonnage, and Land carriage for Landing and Delivering all stores that may arrive by sea for this department.

Schedules of conditions of contract and probable requirements may be seen at the Storeyard, Waree Bunder, during office hours, to which particular attention is invited.

The Chief Superintendent, Bombay, is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supt. in Ch. Govt. Tele. Stores, Bombay.
Wari Bunder, 20th February, 1888.

WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Act 22 and 23 Victoria, c. 35, s. 29, all creditors and others having claims against the ESTATE of WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, late of Fowley, in the county of Southampton, and of Bombay, Esquire, who died at No. 18, Portland-place, in the county of Middlesex, on the 8th day of March, 1877, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 7th day of May, 1877, by the Right Honourable John George Lord Monk Bretton (then the Right Honourable John George Dodson), of Conyboro, Lewes in the county of Sussex, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, of 1, King's Bench-walk Temple, in the City of London, Esquire, D.C.L., and the Right Honourable George Lord Basing (then the Right Honourable George Sclater Booth), of Odiham, in the county of Southampton, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims, in writing, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of March, 1888, after which day the said Lord Monk Bretton, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, and Lord Basing will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Willam Barrington Tristram amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall have notice, and the said Lord Monk Bretton, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram and Lord Basing will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1888.

ARNOLD and HENRY WHITE, 12, Great Marlboroughstreet, London W., Solicitors of the said Lord Monk Bretton, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, and Lord Basing.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HAJEE JAFER KARIM MAMADHAIN, late of Bombay, Kutchi Memon Inhabitant, Deceased.

HAJEE VARAYA TALAB, the Executor according to the tenor of the said will.........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 13th day of February, 1888.
Messrs. ARDASIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW, Petitioner's Attorneys.

WANTED, BOARDERS (Gentlemen preferred) to join a private family, residing at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on and after 1st March, 1888. First-class accommodation. For particulars apply to

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
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SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1 0	"
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"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
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COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
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DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
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NOTICES.

AITCHISON MEMORIAL, PANJAB.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee at the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on SATURDAY, February 25, at 4 p.m.

At 5 p.m., on that date, the Subscription Portrait of the Honorable Sir CHARLES AITCHISON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor, Panjab, painted by John Pettie, Esq., R.A. will be unveiled.

The attendance of all Subscribers to the Memorial and the friends of Sir Charles Aitchison, is particularly requested on the occasion.

R. P. NISBET.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Sea Shore, on Lower Road, Lands End, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. Bates, of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. All the flooring are marbled and Minton-tiled, lately put into thorough repair, and color washed, and drawing and dining-room oil-painted. For further particulars apply to

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Mormugão, 15th August 1887.

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HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
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HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of BITTERS.
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HOP stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
HOP and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
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HOP has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
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HOP medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
HOP bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
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RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
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Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Water admitted into the Victoria Dock, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Surat (s), from Venice; Kashgar (s), Hongkong; Barcelona (s), Rangoon; Clan Cameron (s), Liverpool; and Dunedin (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Gulf and Karachi; Titania (s), China; Manilla (s), Genoa; and Nevasa (s), Calcutta.

The Sailors' Home.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, of this week, contains an admirable engraving of the Sailors' Home.

A Vagrant.—John Roberts, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Daring Robbery.—Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee, living at Gunbow Lane, Fort, reported that a man snatched a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 20, from the head of his daughter, aged 9 years, while she was walking along Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on the afternoon of the 18th instant. The thief was pursued, but succeeded in escaping.

Found.—Victoria driver Mahomed Chand, No. 596, made over to the police on the night of the 18th instant a leather purse containing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and one rupee nine annas in change, which was found in his victoria. The same have been forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla.

Burglary at Mahim.—Pallonjee Shapoorjee, living in Mahim, reported to the police, on Saturday last, the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, silk wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,525, during his absence since the morning of the 16th instant.

Wholesale Theft of Idols.—A report was made to the police on Saturday last by the keeper of a temple in Kessowjee Naik's bungalow, belonging to Punilal, jeweller, that some one during the night previous broke into the temple and took away a brass and five silver idols, a lamp and a piece of patchwork cloth, valued at Rs. 325.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Abdoola Banoobhoy, a petty merchant, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, Head Foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with wilfully making a false declaration of goods for despatch to Barsi. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 11.

The Straits Fire Insurance Company.—Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, the agents of the Straits Fire Insurance Company, inform that the total earnings of the company up to 31st December last, amount to 84,093-08 dols. The interest accrued amounts to 30,173-13 dols. The directors recommend the payment of an interim dividend at 5 per cent., which will absorb 20,000 dols., and leave a sum of 59,432-52 dols., to meet liabilities, or to be dealt with, as may be decided hereafter.

A Riotous Mahomedan.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Abdula Mahomed, before Mr. Hamilton, with being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner, it was stated, was drunk on Sunday evening, and while parading the streets visited a shop and broke five bottles of soda-water by overthrowing a basket containing them. He then went to a show belonging to a native and, after seeing what there was in it, kicked it over and damaged it. A sepoy was called and he was given in charge. Pleading guilty the man was fined Rs. 4, which was ordered to be paid to the complainants.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Gipsy Girl	Macdonald.
Operatic Selection	Vert-Vert	Offenbach.
Valse	Le Plaisir C'Est Ma Vie	Fahrbach.
Romance	Rose Softly Blooming	Spohr.
Gavotte	Willkammen	Kluss.
Galop	Stuttgarter Konigsban	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Juvenile Thief.—Hoosain Goolam Hoosain, a lad, about 13 years of age, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing 7 annas and 6 pies in cash, the property of Mahamedally Bhaijee from his room in Baboo Dubboo Street, on the night of the 18th inst. The accused, it appears, entered the room while the occupants were asleep and stole the money from the pocket of a coat left hanging on a nail. The noise awoke the wife of complainant, who aroused her husband, and accused was seized and handed over to the police. The stolen money was found in accused's possession. He was convicted, and ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Theft of Embroidery.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunders charged Baloo Raghoo, an old offender, before Mr. Hamilton, for, stealing embroidery, worth Rs. 141, the property of a Hindu, named Motiram Sagaram. The accused, who had been brought out of jail for this case, had been convicted last Friday on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 6,000, the property of his master, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. He had, it appeared, spent the money in gambling at the house of the complainant and in return, while he was away, stole the embroidery, which he found in the pocket of a coat which hung on a nail. The prisoner sold the embroidery and with the proceeds tried his chance once more with the complainant. On being arrested for the misappropriation of Rs. 6,000 the theft of the embroidery was discovered. Pleading guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The High Priest of the Hindoos.—His Holiness the Shunkaracharya, High Priests of the Hindoos, will arrive at Poona next week. Arrangements are being made to accord him a fitting reception. His Holiness is at present at Sholapur.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Heera Maneck and Co., Church Gate Street. Mr. C. Douglas presided and, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the financial success of the company. He said that he was happy to draw attention to the large amount of profits earned by the company, namely, Rs. 1,97,201. Last year they had a large profit too; but this year the profits exceeded that sum by a good deal, and he could confidently say there were few concerns of a similar kind which would show such profitable returns. The fact was a proof of the admirable management, and he had no doubt that the bonus of Rs. 3,000, which it was intended to give to the staff, would be readily sanctioned.

The following report was then adopted:—The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the company, made up to 31st December, 1887, and they are glad to say that the result is again most satisfactory. The net earnings for the first six months of 1887 amounted to Rs. 98,415-3-5, which, with the balance of profits to 31st December, 1886, made a total of Rs. 1,25,170-7-6. Out of this sum an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared in August last, absorbing Rs. 47,940 and leaving a balance of Rs. 77,230-7-6, which, together with the profits made in the second six months, makes a total of Rs. 1,76,016-7-9, at the credit of profit and loss account. The total profit earned during the twelve months amounted to Rs. 1,97,201-3-8 or 24½ per cent. on the capital of the company. The company has paid very good dividends for the last two years, but the directors think that it would be prudent to make provision in years of prosperity for less favourable times which may come hereafter, and they have therefore retained in hand a large balance, which may, if necessary, be used to equalise dividends in the future, and they hope that if prosperous times continue, they will soon be able to raise a fund which will insure to investors a regular and good return for their money. The usual sum of Rs. 40,000 or 5 per cent., is placed to the credit of depreciation fund account. The employes of this Company have worked well, and as much of the success is due to their endeavours, the directors have set aside Rs. 3,000 for bonus. The proposed disposition of the balance at credit of profit and loss is as follows:—Dividend for half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of Rs. 80 per share, making total payment for the year of 14 per cent., Rs. 63,920; to depreciation account, Rs. 40,000; to payment of bonus, Rs. 3,000; to carry forward to next account, Rs. 69,096-7-9—total, Rs. 1,76,016-7-9. The preparation machinery in the mills has been found insufficient to provide for a large outturn of low counts of yarn, and as this is a very profitable part of the business, the directors have ordered out some extra machinery, which will cost about Rs. 30,000 and which will be paid for out of future earnings. This machinery has arrived and will soon be erected. The demand for the company's yarn continues excellent, and the production of the mill has been sold for some months in advance on favourable terms. The mill property is insured for Rs. 11,26,000 exclusive of policies on cotton and yarn for Rs. 3,20,000.

Resolutions were then adopted, sanctioning a dividend of Rs. 80; appointing the office-bearers, and voting the thanks of the shareholders to the management. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Government of India have published a Resolution on the recent Indian and Colonial Exhibition in so far as it relates to this country. In the first few paragraphs of the Resolution an account is given of the steps taken by the Government of India, the various local Governments, and the Native States to secure an adequate representation of Indian products at the Exhibition. The object of the Exhibition was to demonstrate on the fullest scale, to the people of the United Kingdom, the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions, and this object, the Government of India, is assured, has been as fully attained as circumstances admitted. The Resolution goes on to say:—

Having regard to the long established intercourse between India and the West, no direct and immediate commercial results, such as occasionally follow the exposition of the product of new regions, could reasonably be expected, but the Exhibition was successful in attracting attention to the necessity of systematic exploration in the field of Indian economic products as a promising source of fresh and important industries, and the possibility of utilizing under proper instruction the artistic taste and skill of native artizans in the production of wares suited to European requirements. The need for systematic enquiry on practical lines was clearly established at a series of conferences held twice or three times a week at the Indian Courts by the courteous permission of the Royal Commission, at which each class of products was in turn examined and discussed with commercial and scientific experts and manufacturers from London and from other important commercial centres. The general result of the careful examination to which Indian products were thus subjected, was the conclusion that while there existed a variety of new or little known Indian substances which might be brought to important industrial uses, no decisive opinion could be formed as to their value and utility until fuller information was available in regard to the extent of their production and prices, and until the purposes for which they are suited has been sufficiently demonstrated by a careful series of experiments and by scientific analysis of a rigorous character. A considerable impulse has been given in recent years to the collection and publication of information regarding Indian products by the various exhibitions which preceded the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. To that Exhibition is due the effort made for the first time to bring all the economic products of India under a comprehensive survey, of which the basis is now being laid in the Dictionary under preparation by the Imperial Reporter on Economic products, whose appointment for the purpose is itself a result of the Exhibition of 1886. In the Imperial Institute, founded in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will, the Government of India hopes, be found on the other hand, the organisation for bringing the properties of the products themselves under continuous scientific investigation and experiment. Thus in prominently drawing public attention to these objects the Exhibition may be regarded as an important and practical step in the policy advocated and developed by the Government of India for the investigation and exploitation of indigenous products and manufactures. The fact that a very large number of exhibits were sent by native workmen on their own account is an encouraging experience of the late Exhibition, and would seem to point to the conclusion that they are becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of advertisement and the demands of foreign customers.

In conclusion, his Excellency the Governor-General desires to express, on behalf of the Government of India, its obligations to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, on whom as the sole Executive Commissioner for India the entire responsibility rested of arranging the exhibits contributed by the Governments and Native States of the Indian Empire, and to whose personal efforts the successful appearance of the Indian Courts was greatly due, and at the same time to acknowledge the consideration and assistance accorded by the Royal Commissioners, which secured to the representation of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, the position, preminence and distinctive character which were worthy of her place in the British Empire.

HIGH COURT.—February 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

PARTNER OR NO PARTNER?

WALLACE AND COMPANY *vs.* SHIVRAM PURSHOTUM AND FIVE OTHERS.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 7,905, with interest at 9 per cent. from 25th January 1887, for balance of account due by the defendants; and asked for an order restraining the first three defendants from alienating and disposing of a house in which they reside; and for the appointment of a receiver. The first three defendants are members of an undivided Hindu family, and traded sometimes under the name of Shivram *alias* Ghella Purshotum, sometimes under the name of Pragjeevun Shivram, and sometimes under the name of Goverdhundas Shivram, while the latter three defendants were lately carrying on business under the name of Harivulubh Cursonjee at Lukhmidas Khimjee's Cloth Market. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first three defendants; Mr. Manker and Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the fourth defendant, while the fifth and sixth defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiffs' case was this. The defendants were partners in the firm of Harivulubh Cursonjee who carried on piece-goods business in Lukhmidas Khimjee's Cloth Market. The first defendant is the father of the second and third defendants, and they are members of an undivided Hindu family which had a share in the firm. Plaintiffs had dealings with the defendants during 1884-86; and on the 25th January 1887, the latter were indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 7,905. The first three defendants now falsely alleged that they were not partners in the firm. The fact, however, was that not only did the books of account of the firm of Harivulubh Cursonjee prove that they were such partners, but the third defendant, Gordhundas Shivram, actually held himself out to the plaintiffs as a partner in the firm. Some of the books of the firm, now in the possession of the plaintiffs, contained many important entries shewing that the first three defendants were partners in the firm. They were owners of a house at Dady Sett Agiary Road, in which they resided. For the purpose of concealing the real ownership, they had purchased it in the name of a friend, the late Tapidas Vurjdas; and the plaintiffs feared that they would now alienate and dispose of it with intent to defraud their creditors. Plaintiffs therefore prayed for the appointment of a receiver.

The first three defendants denied that they ever were partners in the firm of Harivulubh Cursonjee, or that their family had a share therein. They further denied having had dealings with the plaintiffs as alleged or being indebted to them in Rs. 7,905. The first two defendants had no knowledge of the books of account of the firm, and the third defendant was merely an apprentice in the firm, and had written entries in the books, but he denied having ever held himself out to the plaintiffs as a partner in the firm. Defendants admitted that they were the owners of the house in Dady Sett Agiary Road, which was never purchased in the name of Tapidas Vurjdas, but it was conveyed to him because he advanced a portion of the purchase-money, and it was subsequently re-conveyed to the name of the first defendant. They had no intention to alienate or dispose of it; and they asked that the suit should be dismissed as against them with costs. The fourth defendant denied that the first three defendants were ever his partners. He admitted trading with the fifth defendant. The fifth defendant, who appeared in person, denied that he ever was a partner with any of the defendants.

Evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs, to prove the partnership of the defendants, was called during the day.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

Gazette Notifications.—The following notifications are gazetted:—Mr. H. P. Peterson, Joint-Magistrate of Dakka, is appointed to act as Judge of Rungpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Hallett. Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Magistrate of Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for eighteen months. Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate, is posted temporarily to the Sudder station of the district of Darjiling, and is appointed to act as Judge of Rajshahye, during the absence on leave, of Mr. F. W. Badcock. Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating Judge of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months. Captain J. H. Warren, of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for absence for ten months. Mr. C. H. Tawney, Principal, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for eight months. Mr. A. Pebler, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Principal during the absence of Mr. Tawney.

Arrest of a Coiner.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Afzul, was charged with coining counterfeit coins. On information received, Inspector Maillard of the Detective Department, proceeded to No. 11, Moonshee Sudderuddin's Lane, where he saw the accused engaged in the act of coining, and arrested him. Accused, when arrested, was seated in front of a small earthen *gumlow*, over which there was a crucible with some molten metal in it, and in the hand of the accused there was a mould with a counterfeit four-anna piece in it, while other implements, &c., for coining, were lying about. On a search being made, other materials for coining, including moulds for four-anna and two-anna pieces, were found, and also several counterfeit four-anna and and two-anna pieces. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Some evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.—*Indian Daily News.*

Mysterious Disappearance.—Inspector Meriman on Thursday morning informed the Chief Presidency Magistrate that there was a case against a Mr. Thomas Greening, residing in Free School Street, on a charge of having stabbed his *khansamah* in the back with a table-knife, causing a wound about 4 inches deep. The complainant had to be removed to hospital, and the accused was released on bail for Rs. 500 to appear this morning in Court, but neither he nor his surety had put in appearance. His Worship directed an enquiry to be made, and later on the Inspector reported that they had found Mr. Handly, who had stood security for Mr. Greening, the accused, but no trace could be obtained of the latter, who had left the house on the same morning after breakfast, and not even his wife and family could say where he had gone. In fact, they apprehended that he might have committed some rash act, as recently he had not been of very sound mind. Mr. Handley, in reply to his Worship, stated that he was surprised to hear of the disappearance of his friend, who had a very large family, and whom he had known for the last 24 years. Mr. Greening was employed as a supervisor in the Public Works Department, and had asked him to go with him to the thannah and stand his surety, which he did. The accused had stated to him that his servant had placed a carving knife on the table to cut fish with, and, being annoyed, he had swept the knife off the table, and it struck the servant. His friend was of a very taciturn disposition, and he never knew him to tell a lie. He had, however, observed of late something strange about him. He could not account for his disappearance. On Mr. Handley being informed that he had forfeited his bail bond of Rs. 500, he stated that he was a very poor man, with a large family, and he did not know how he could pay such a large sum. He was employed as a sub-conductor on Rs. 70 a month only, and was about to go away to England in a month or so through the help of some friends. He asked that his Worship would give him a chance to find his friend, Mr. Greening, who was last seen on Thursday morning at Sen Brothers at 10 a.m. His Worship directed a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused, and told Mr. Handley to assist the police in finding him. He postponed making any order in respect to the forfeiture of the bail bond.—*Indian Daily News.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A New Railway Institute.—The new Bengal and North-Western Railway Institute at Gorackpore was opened at the beginning of the week. A humorous speech was made by Mr. Loupolt, the Judge, who presided at the function, at the request of Mr. Izat, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, to whose efforts and the liberality of the Board of Directors its completion is due, as also to the energy and taste of Mr. Bigg-Wither, Resident Engineer, under whose supervision it was constructed. The Institute was prettily decorated for the occasion.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO HOFMANN: THE MUSICAL PRODIGY.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have formally requested the Mayor to restrict the number of concerts Josef Hofmann may be allowed to give on the ground that the boy is overtasked and physically injured. The Society say they have received many letters from reputable citizens complaining that the child is overworked. One gentleman wrote that he observed on last Saturday evening a marked change in the boy's appearance, he having the look and manner of one whose nerves were strained to snapping-point. On Wednesday he performed in New York, on Friday in Philadelphia, on Saturday in New York again, on Monday in Boston, on Wednesday in New York again; five times in a single week, with long railway journeys between the concerts. At each concert he plays eight or nine selections, including a concerto. The concluding letter of complaint from the president of the Society says:—

A lady writes to me that the boy seemed to be crying on Saturday when the door was opened for him to come on the stage, and they had to wait until he recovered sufficiently to appear. It further stated that the excuse given by the father for subjecting the child to such overstrain is the necessity of procuring means for his musical education; but I also am credibly informed that the father has refused an offer from a gentleman of Boston to give him the necessary education until he is twenty-one if the father will withdraw the child from the stage. There can be no question about the extraordinary talent which the child possesses, but I very much fear that his future existence is being discounted in order to put money into the pockets of those who have succeeded in contracting for his services, or else to gratify the vanity of the parent, who certainly ought to consider what will become of any child of such years forced to work thus mentally and physically to an extent entirely incompatible with the laws of health.

Hofmann's father and manager deny indignantly that he is in the slighest degree overworked, or that he cried before going on the stage. The Mayor has summoned the manager to bring the boy before him for examination.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE ECONOMY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

At a dinner given by the Clothworkers' Company in their hall in Mincing-lane Lord Wolseley replied to the toast of the army. After referring to the changes which had recently taken place with regard to the administration of the army, in the direction of allowing it in some small measure to manage its own affairs, Lord Wolseley continued:—

Within the last few months attention has been turned upon the expenditure of the army, and in the newspapers comparisons have been instituted between the expense of the English army and the cost of the armies of foreign Powers. We have been told that the English army is extravagantly expensive. I am quite convinced that if it is ever possible to appraise the cost of an army raised upon the principle and maintained according to the system that prevails with the Great Powers of Europe, it will be found that in the end ours is a much more economical one. The only army that can be put on all fours with the English army is that of the United States, because it is also raised upon the same principle and system as ours is. What is the expense of the American army? It is a very small one. The pay of every private soldier is considerably over double what the pay of the British soldier is. As regards the item most commonly cavilled at in England—I mean the amount of money paid in pensions—I will tell you two facts. The amount paid by England for military pensions to all connected with the army, in civil or military branches, in all ranks from field-marshal down to the humblest bugler, is about three millions—that is for army of over 200,000. The American army consists of 25,000 men, and the amount paid as pensions at the present time exceeds the whole amount voted last year for the maintenance of her Majesty's army all over the world. America pays over seventeen million pounds sterling in military pensions. I want you to remember that fact whenever men tell you that the expense of the army is inordinate.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.

THE DUTIES OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

The following provisions of an Order of her Majesty in Council, defining the duties of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, were officially notified from the War Office on Wednesday:—

1. The Commander-in-Chief or any other officer, who may hereafter from time to time be appointed to the chief command of her Majesty's forces, shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War and to his responsibility for the administration of the royal authority and prerogative in respect of the army, be charged "with the command, discipline, and distribution of the regular forces and of the auxiliary forces of the United Kingdom when embodied or called out for actual military service; with the military education and training of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regular forces and of the auxiliary forces when assembled for training, exercise, inspection, or voluntary military duty; with enlisting men for, and discharging men from, the regular and auxiliary forces; with the collection and record of strategical information, including topography, in relation to the military circumstances of this and other countries, the selection of fit and proper persons to be recommended to her Majesty for appointments to commissions in the regular forces for promotion, for staff and other military appointments, and for military honours and rewards; with obtaining, holding, and issuing to all branches of the regular and auxiliary forces food, forage, fuel and light, clothing, arms, accoutrements, munitions of war and all other stores necessary for the efficient performance of their duties by such forces, of proper quality and pattern, and in proper quantities, according to the regulations governing the provision, custody, and issue of such supplies, and with exercising a strict control over the expenditure of such supplies; the construction, maintenance, and custody of all buildings and lands belonging to the War Department; and with allotting quarters, providing transport for troops, and directing land and water transport; preparing the estimates for all the above services; and with the duty of rendering such advice and assistance on military affairs as may be required of him by the Secretary of State for War.

2. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, and to his responsibility for the administration of the royal authority and prerogative in respect of the army, the Financial Secretary shall be charged with financially reviewing the expenditure proposed to be provided in the annual Estimates for army service, and with compiling those Estimates for submission to Parliament; with financially reviewing any proposals for new expenditure, or for any proposed redistribution of the sums allotted to the different sub-heads of the votes for army services; with seeing that accounts of all expenditure of cash and stores are correctly and punctually rendered; with auditing and allowing all such expenditure, and recording the same under its proper head of service in the annual account for Parliament; with issuing all warrants for the payment of moneys; with making all imprests to accountants and others; with the control of the manufacturing departments of the army (including the clothing department), and with controlling and recording all contracts for army services; and with advising the Secretary of State on all questions of army expenditure.

THE TRIAL OF THE DYNAMITERS.

FIFTEEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

On Feb. 3, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, the trial of Callan and Harkins, the dynamiters, was concluded. The American Minister was seated beside his lordship.

His Lordship, in summing up, said: The indictment amounted to the charge against the prisoners of conspiracy to cause, by means of an explosive substance, an explosion, which was calculated to endanger property, or likely to endanger life. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence against the prisoners, and showed the connection between them and the two persons Cohen and Joseph Melville. With respect to the apparent absence of occupation on the part of the prisoners, it had been proved that Callan had stated to Mrs. Bright, his landlady, that he was a traveller in tea. Nothing would have been easier for him than to have called some persons with a view to supporting his allegation that he was connected with that business. There was also not a particle of evidence in support of Harkin's statement that he was "a traveller in agricultural implements." His lordship referred to the removal of the two boxes from 42, Lambeth-road, on September 10, by a man who was stated by the servant girl to be very like Harkin's. One of those boxes had on the same day been carried into the house where Callan lived and deposited in his room. In that case the man who helped to carry the box upstairs had been identified by Mrs. Bright as Harkins. His lordship then dwelt upon the visit of Melville and Harkins to the House of Commons, and pointed out that, although Callan had not been seen in their company, yet he had been proved to have visited the House on several occasions. Melville had been traced back to America, and afterwards he had sent to Callan some of the notes paid to him by the cashier of the London Joint Stock Bank. Other notes paid to Melville had been traced to Cohen. Harkins also had been found by the police in Cohen's room on the day of his death. When Harkins was searched a cutting from the *Daily News* announcing Mr. Balfour's intended visit to Birmingham was found in his pocket, and it was suggested by the prosecution that it was intended that some harm should come to Mr. Balfour on that occasion. His lordship referred to the discovery of the dynamite in the closet at 24, Baxter-road, upon the day following the inquest upon Cohen, and pointed out that Callan admitted that he placed it there, saying that he had caused the stoppage of the "W. C." by throwing into it some samples which he could not sell. If these were "samples," and were not saleable, there was no reason, his lordship said, why they should have been thrown away. Callan at this time was practically alone, without anyone to assist him, and might have thought that if the box was found in his room it would cause grave suspicion. The Attorney-General had suggested that in these circumstances Callan had endeavoured to get rid of the dynamite. He would leave the jury to judge of that matter for themselves. The learned judge then dwelt upon the death of Cohen, the connection between him and the two prisoners, and their subsequent arrest. He thought the jury need not attach too much importance to the finding of the three revolvers. The use of the revolver was becoming far too common, and he believed that if all the persons coming from America belonging to the same class of life as the prisoners were searched, on nine out of ten a revolver would be found, whether the object of those persons in coming to this country was for good or for evil. With respect to the dynamite, it would be for the jury to say with what intention they thought Callan had it in his possession, and with what intention it was conveyed by Harkins to Callan's lodgings. There was no necessity to bring over American dynamite for commercial purposes, because it could be purchased here. In conclusion, he directed the jury to come to that conclusion which, according to their honest consciences, they believed to be the true one.

The jury asked for the Act of Parliament dealing with the possession of explosives and also for the letters which were sent to Baxter-road after Callan was in custody.

His lordship said that as the letters had not been in the possession of the prisoner, having been received by the police, they could not be used against either prisoner. He did not even know what they were about.

The jury retired at 1-25.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned at 1-45, and, in reply to the Clerk of Arraigns, said they found both prisoners guilty.

Mr. Geoghegan, by the permission of his lordship, then read a number of affidavits made by persons residing in the United States giving Callan a good character.

Mr. Keith Frith said that Inspector Littlechild had made inquiries with respect to Harkins, and could tell his lordship that his previous character had also been good.

STATEMENTS BY THE PRISONERS.

Callan, in reply to his lordship, who asked him whether he had anything to say, said: Nothing I can say is likely to be of much use. I am innocent of the crime charged against me. I did not come to this country for the purpose of taking life or destroying property.

Harkins then addressed his lordship in a voice broken and incoherent from the effects of emotion. He stated that he had worked for the last six years on the Reading Railway, and had worked hard—12 hours nightly for six years. He had got a little property, and it was dear to him. Knowing the value of property he would not think of doing away with it or any life. "As far as life is concerned," he had a wife and five children, one of whom was born since he left America. The oldest was a little over six years of age and as far as life was concerned, life was the dearest thing to him in the world. That brought him to understand the value of other lives, and to consider his wife and children and the lives of other people. He had not thought or dreamed of doing any of the things with which he was charged. He did not come here with any intention of causing an explosion, nor did he know of any dynamite. He had never handled dynamite, and did not know what it was except what he had heard in court. If he had had dynamite when he came over, why had not the officers found it when they searched his bag? He hoped God would forgive those who had sworn lies against him; he would forgive them.

His lordship sentenced the prisoners to penal servitude for 15 years.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3rd FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the English mails of the 3rd February, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

From London.

Mr and Mrs Hawkins Smith.
Mr Broughton.
Rev and Mrs Clifford.
Mr Cowie.
Mr Parker.
Mr Harper.
Mr J L Greaves.
Mr L Pinto.
Miss J Adams.

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Nugent.
Col and Mrs Strong.
Capt D Stewart.
Mr G T Jackson.
Mr H G Jackson.
Miss Jackson.
Mr Richardson.
Mr MacAulay.
H H the Gaekwar of Baroda.
H H the Maharanee and Staff.
Dr Elliot.
Lieut-Col Meiklejohn.
Col Ramsden.

From Aden.

Col Merriman.
Lieut Lee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH JANUARY TO 3RD FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

According to present arrangements the Queen will leave England about March 18, for the Riviera.

At the opening of the Session the reply in the House of Lords to the Queen's Speech will be moved by the Earl of Crawford and be seconded by Lord Armstrong. In the Commons these duties will be performed by Mr. J. L. Wharton and Colonel Duncan.

A meeting of the organizing committee of the Imperial Institute was held on Friday last at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales presiding, when it was resolved to apply for a charter of incorporation.

Rear-Admiral Hotham has been appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, in place of Lord C. Beresford, M.P., resigned.

A deputation, including Lord Herschell, Cardinal Manning, and many trade representatives, had an interview on Wednesday with Lord Salisbury to urge a Government inquiry into prevailing distress. The Premier promised to bring the subject under the notice of his colleagues.

Mr. H. J. Gill, M.P. for Limerick, has announced his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament. Mr. C. H. James, M.P. for Merthyr, has also announced his intention of resigning.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday delivered his inaugural address as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, specially inculcating earnestness in work.

A number of appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, conferred upon gentlemen connected with various colonies, were announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Queen has sanctioned the appointment of a Suffragan Bishop for the Diocese of Lichfield, and the Ven. Sir L. Stamer, Archdeacon of Stoke, has been selected for the office as Bishop of Shrewsbury.

The members of a commission of inquiry (10 in number), sent by the Chinese Government to various European capitals, arrived at Southampton on Saturday.

A proposed *Requiem* Mass for the memory of the pretender Prince Charles Edward Stuart, at the Carmelite Church, Kensington, was forbidden by Cardinal Manning, but a "solemn office" was celebrated on Monday in the Anglican Church of All Saints, Lambeth, the Rev. Dr. Lee, officiating.

The total eclipse of the moon on Saturday was to a great extent marred for astronomical observers at Greenwich by a cloudy atmosphere. At other places more favourable conditions were obtained.

Admiral Hickley, who had been hastening to meet a train, died suddenly on Friday last at Taunton Station. Mr. George Godwin, the well-known architect and writer on professional and literary subjects, died on Friday last, aged 73. Mr. J. T. Caird, head of the eminent firm of shipbuilders and engineers at Greenock, died suddenly in his carriage on Monday evening.

The trial of Callan and Harkins for conspiracy to effect dynamite explosions in London and elsewhere began at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday and is not yet concluded.

A young Russian Jewess who had left her husband to live with a man, named Cohen, in Whitechapel, was murdered in the street on Wednesday by her husband, who, on being pursued, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The capital sentence passed upon Henry Bowles for the murder of his wife at Camberley has been commuted to penal servitude.

Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley, M.P., arrived in Dublin on Wednesday evening and were welcomed by a torchlight procession. Yesterday they were presented with the freedom of the City of Dublin and in their replies of acknowledgment they declared their mission to be the restoration of a real union between Ireland and England.

Mr. Cox, M.P., was sentenced on Saturday at Ennis to four months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for taking part in an unlawful assembly. Notice of appeal was given, and Mr. Cox was released on bail, but was immediately again arrested on another charge, on which he has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Mr. Davitt addressed a National League meeting at Rathkeale on Sunday, and spoke in strong language against the Government and the landlords.

Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., and another person were sentenced at Coolderry Sessions to four months' imprisonment for inciting tenants to refuse payment of rent. Notice of appeal was given and a release on bail was granted, but Mr. O'Brien was re-arrested on another charge.

Mr. Blane, M.P., has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting the people to observe the "Plan of Campaign." Notice of appeal was given.

The Rev. Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, has been convicted of taking part in an unlawful conspiracy, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour.

A dreadful agrarian murder is reported from Kerry. An old man named Fitzmaurice, a small farmer at Ahabeg, who was boycotted, was shot dead while driving to Listowel market on Tuesday morning. Two men have been identified as the murderers.

Obituary.—E. W. Molony, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; W. C. Turner, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Lieut.-Col. F. H. W. Milner, R.A.; Capt. C. T. Richardson; Capt. F. T. L. Dames, R.A.; Capt. W. Gillon; Capt. W. H. Hussey; Capt. J. W. Hughes; Admiral Hickley; Admiral Eden; Dr. J. T. I. Boswell; Mr. E. I'Anson, J.P., F.G.S.; Mr. J. T. Caird; Dowager Lady Fletcher.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, on Saturday, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber, said that there was no reason to distrust the alliance of Austria-Hungary with her allies. He was aware that a great displacement of Russian troops was being made on the frontiers, which, without doubting the sincerity of the Russian explanations, required that Austria should take measures for her own protection.

There are no new facts to record affecting the European situation. The Russian military movements in Poland continue, and military councils have been resumed at Vienna, but the official opinion in both countries is declared to be hopeful of maintaining peace.

M. Stourdza, the Roumanian Minister, has left Vienna without having succeeded in obtaining from Germany and Austria a guarantee for territorial neutrality, but he has declared the sympathies of Roumania with the objects of the Austro-German alliance.

Prince Ferdinand, continuing his tour through Eastern Roumelia, has arrived at Eski Sagra, where he met with an enthusiastic reception from the people.

The Loan Bill to meet the requirements of the new Army Bill has been laid before the German Reichstag and demands a sum of 278 million marks, to be levied proportionately upon the various German States.

The new Anti-Socialist Bill has been referred by the Berlin Reichstag to a Select Committee, which it is generally expected will report adversely to the measure.

Accounts from San Remo state that Sir M. Mackenzie and his German colleagues are of opinion that the ailment of the German Crown Prince is perichondritis, and that no cancerous symptoms can at present be detected.

The French authorities, being of opinion that the death of Mr. Archibald M'Neill at Boulogne was not the result of foul play, have released the man Vermesch, who was in custody on suspicion.

The Italian troops from Massowah have occupied Saati, but the Abyssinians, although in sight of that place, have made no attack. Rumours are current that the King of Shoa has revolted against the Negus.

A native regiment of infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Sikkim, should opposition to the pioneer force already despatched be offered by the Tibetans.

The Fisheries Commission at Washington continues sitting, and it is believed that there are now hopes of some arrangement being effected.

The Governor of Western Australia has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that self-government would be impracticable in the northern portion of that colony.

Professor Asa Gray, the eminent American botanist, of Harvard College, has died, aged 77.

In lung diseases where Cod Liver Oil is recommended the best and nicest preparation to take is Cooper, Madan and Co's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Re. 1 the bottle.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Installation Meeting Lodge Rising Star, 6 p.m.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
Departure of East Yorkshire Regiment for Aden.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 28.—Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

LORD RIPON AND MR. MORLEY IN DUBLIN.

Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley travelled to Dublin, on Feb. 1, bearing, as was said by one of them, a "message of goodwill" from the Liberal party of England to the Irish people. At Chester and other places the distinguished visitors were recognised and cheered. At Kingstown they had a great reception, and the Town Commissioners presented an ably written address. In reply Lord Ripon said they had come to Ireland in the hope that it might be in their power to do something to lay the foundation of that closer and more intimate union between the British and Irish peoples which was the great object of the Liberal party. The time of misrepresentation and coercion was past, and he believed that Irishmen ought to have self-government. Mr. John Morley said it was a year and a half since he left Kingstown Harbour, and he would have been glad if he could have found the state of their country happier now than it was then. He was sorry to say, however, that so far as he could judge, their country was far less happy, and the outlook far less promising, than when he, as a Minister of the Crown, left their shores. That was a great misfortune. If the successors of the late Government could not accept their policy they might have availed themselves of the calm brought about in Ireland by their efforts to work some policy of their own; but they had no policy, and the result was the lamentable condition of the country. The London newspapers said of the visit of Lord Ripon and himself that it had no precedents in the annals of the relations of the two countries. That was the very point. They wanted new precedents, and there was no land on the surface of the habitable globe that had less reason to admire old precedents than Ireland. They had come with a message of hope, to convey the assurance of sympathy and support, both of the important leader and great multitudes of their country.

PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were on February 2, presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin in the City Hall. After they had signed the Burgess Roll, Lord Ripon said the object of their visit was to assure the Irish people of the heartfelt sympathy of the Liberal party of Great Britain, whose desire was to accord to Irishmen a full recognition of their legitimate political aspirations. Mr. Morley said the arguments which had been derived from the recent meeting in Leinster Hall were the old ascendency arguments, which had lost all their force now that the franchise was established on a popular basis. The Irish question could not be settled according to the views of an exclusive minority, but it must be decided in a popular sense. In the evening the noble marquess and Mr. Morley addressed a great meeting in the Leinster Hall, which was presided over by Mr. T. D. Sullivan. A resolution of thanks to the visitors, Mr. Gladstone, and the Liberal party for their efforts to restore the Irish Parliament having been passed, Lord Ripon acknowledged it. He said the eighty-seventh Coercion Act was being administered with a paltry and vindictive bitterness which would mark with the stamp of final failure this worn-out and discredited system. The Government expected either to tire out the Irish people or goad them to acts of violence: he believed they would be dissappointed. Until the people of Ireland were given the right to manage their own affairs, trade and commerce in that country would never be prosperous. Mr. Morley contended that the Coercion Act had utterly failed. It had not facilitated the detection of a single outrage; and none of the results which the Government had anticipated had followed. As to the future, he said the Liberal party had not adopted Home Rule as a party stratagem; they meant business; and when the constituencies had the opportunity he believed they would enable to give to Irishmen the management of their own affairs and their rightful place in the great organisation of the empire. He did not share the fears expressed that the Liberal party would go to pieces over the settlement of the details of the Home Rule scheme, believing that they could be arranged in concert with the opinion and judgment of the Irish people. It was not a "bastard nationalism" they were seeking, as Mr. Goschen had said, but a but a true union of all Irishmen, of all sections, and of all interests.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A MATRON, competent to teach the Infant Class, is wanted at once for the Girls' School. Salary, Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, Middle Colaba.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—ON SATURDAY next, Feb. 25, from the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshments. Fare ONE RUPEE.

THE only place in Bombay where Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Platedware, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys could be had at very cheap prices marked in plain figures is SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at once, roomy, convenient FLAT, in Hornby Row. Rent, Rs. 95, Apply "X," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a respectable young lady as ASSISTANT MANAGERESS in a Refreshment Bar. Liberal wages. Apply to "E," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, Bay Arab PONY, with a set of single harness, 4 years. Height, 13-3, fast in harness and saddle. Price, Rs. 275. To be seen at STEPHENS AND SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED, an experienced middle-aged European NURSE for three young children out of arms. Apply with references and terms to "A. C." care of this Office.

A NEWLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated on Bandora Hill, is available for immediate occupation. Rent, Rs. 130 a month for the season. Rs. 100 a month for a longer period. Apply "CAPRERA," Post Office, Bandora.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin ; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND EAR-STUDS and LOCKETS, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800.—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY RACES, 1888.—Ticket for each day's races for the Grand Stand and Carriage Enclosure can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, range, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

WITH a view of creating a good demand a parcel of at least 6 lbs. of DANTRA'S TEAS will be sent free of Railway charges. Price list on application.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white drills.
2 „ white shirtings.
2 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 cases white lappet sarries.
3 „ blue and red stripes dhoties.
1 „ scarlet felt cloth.
5 bales jacquard shawls.
1 case silk satin.
3 „ gold brocade gauze.
2 „ coloured sarries.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c., the property of T. WOOD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colah House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, rich Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of P VUCCINO, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle-Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate chromolithographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. J. COMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st February, 1888.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly]
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE. Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20.

As usual on a Saturday, there was no change in any of the financial quotations last wired by Reuter. In General Produce the only alteration was in Wheat, in which the price of Soft White of both qualities in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower. The week's Imports of Linseed, wired at 8,000 quarters, were thus 15,000 quarters lighter than for the previous week.

To-day the Liverpool Cotton market opened steady ; probable Sales, 6,000 bales ; Imports 6,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec......	27,52,968
Do. do. Branches	Inc......	3,10,383
Other Deposits	Inc......	7,31,978
Government Securities	Inc......	16,009
Loans	Dec......	1,24,661
Bills Discounted	Dec......	77,902
Cash with other Banks	Dec......	1,40,084
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec......	27,57,290

After the rather unlooked for advance in the Bank of Bombay rate to seven per cent. last Thursday, it might have been expected that no further contraction of the Bank's Cash Balance would have been shown by the statement issued to-day ; and it caused some surprise that there should be a falling off of our 27½ lakhs. It will be seen from the above figures, however, that Private Deposits had increased materially, and that trade requirements, instead of becoming greater, had diminished by some nine lakhs ; and that the decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance was owing to heavy withdrawals on Government account. For the purposes of trade there should be just now no pressure upon the Bank ; and in the open market money continues comparatively easy.

COTTON.—With little fresh to go upon in the telegraphic advices regarding this staple to hand since Saturday morning, operators on this side have preserved a waiting attitude to-day, and a quiet market with only a small ready business doing has resulted. Sellers, however, have shown no disposition to give way in prices, and we call quotations generally steady at Saturday's level. The reported purchases consist of some 500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 180-7 ; 300 Mowa, at Rs. 220-2 ; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 192-7 ; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 200 ; and 100 Veraval, at Rs. 206-8 per candy.

WHEAT is dull and weaker in sympathy with advices from the other side ; prices are quoted as before, though dealers have no encouragement for maintaining them, buyers being out of the market for all descriptions.

SEED.—Linseed also is dull, and the price of ready seed is 1 to 2 annas lower, at Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 6-1-0 per cwt. and with little enquiry at the decline. Other descriptions are not wanted, but are quoted, almost nominally, as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton..................................	8,952 bales.
Wheat..................................	10,900 cwt.
Linseed	5,820 „
Gingelly..............................	3,451 „
Groundnuts..........................	7,584 „

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more inquiry for arrival tonnage, and cargo has been booked by the Wilson Line to Hull, for April loading, at 18s. per ton. The market for ready business is still very quiet, but steady at our last quotations.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a steady feeling in this market to-day, and, at closing, we quote ready Bank Wire Transfers and three months' sight Credits 1-32d. above Saturday's rates. A moderate business has transpired to-day in 3 months' sight Credits for delivery to the 30th April at 1s. 5 1-32d., and for May at 1s. 5d. ; and some ready private Wire Transfer has been done at 1s. 4 15-16d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs do.	...1·80.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without movement to-day and business on any line has been upon a small scale. The cash rate has been 97¾ ; while for account, 97 11-16 for early March, and 97½ for the end of that month have been quoted. 4½ per cent. Paper is 103¾ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business doing in Mill scrip to-day, with a varying result as to price ; but, in the majority of cases, the movement has been in favour of buyers. City of Bombay, Hindostan, Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, Luckmidas Khimji, and Moha Lukshmi, are all Rs. 5 lower. On the other hand there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Empress, and James Greaves ; of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit ; and of Rs. 2½ in Imperial. Mofussil Press shares have advanced Rs. 2½ ; Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	776½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK .					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	125

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	800	800	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 13)	1,225
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	4,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	495
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	3,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	395	1,000	1,000	Rs	600

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th Feb. as compared with the statement of the 11th Feb. :—

	Feb. 11. Rs.	Feb. 18. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00 000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,06,23,643	78,70,675
do. do. at Branches	18,87,342	21,97,725
Other Deposits	2,46,10,775	2,38,78,797
Post Bills	11,082	15,946
Cash Credits undrawn	9,52,347	11,23,372
Rs	5,07,35,189	4,77,36,515
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,64,816	35,80,825
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	37,45,63	38,30,617
Loans, on Security of do.	31,40,493	30,15,834
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,513	4,628
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,48,65,749	2,47,87,847
Stamps	27,880	28,035
Dead Stock Rs. 5,86,858 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,01,858	3,01,858
Bullion	1,34,800	1,34,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,13,591	5,73,507
Cash and Currency Notes	1,42,35,854	1,14,78,584
	5,07,35,189	4,77,36,515

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LETHBRIDGE—CROFT—January 25, at Notting-hill, Francis Washington Lethbridge, The Buffs, son of Sir Roper Lethbridge, M P, of Lynsted, Kent, to Gertrude Ethel Mary, daughter of Admiral Croft, of Powis-square.

DEATHS.

BETHELL—January 29, at Rome, of meningitis, Lucy, daughter of Henry Slingsby Bethell, aged 21.

DRURY—January 20, at Argyll-road, W. Henrietta Margarette, widow of the late George D Drury, Esq, Madras Civil Service, retired list, and daughter of the late Lt-Genl Sir B D'Urban, G C B.

JONES—January 18, supposed drowned, together with nearly all on board s.s. Oxfordshire, which sunk after being run down by s.s. Cascapedia in a fog off Cape Roca, Charles Powell Jones.

VAN CORTLANDT—January 28, at Buckingham-street, Philip Harry, son of Genl H C Van Cortlandt, C B.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PAISLEY—NISBET—February 20, at Malabar Hill, by the Rev. A. B. Wann, James Paisley, son of the late Rev. Robert Paisley, D. D., of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, to Christian, younger daughter of the late Rev. Robert Nisbet, D. D., of St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

GLENDINNING—February 18, at 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Muriel Dorothy Gray, elder daughter of G. P. Glendinning, aged 3 years and 10½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITE—February 8, at Cocanada, the wife of Geo H White, of a son.

DEATH.

MORIARTY—February 13, at Shahjehanpore, N-W P, Janet, wife of Surgeon-Major M D Moriarty, M B, Civil Surgeon, and daughter of James Irving, M D, late Surgeon-General of Bengal, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM has delivered his lecture in the wrong place. The Indian Section of the Society of Arts in London seems to have listened with due interest to all that he had to say at the end of last month on the Public Health in India, and having passed him a cordial vote of thanks it went about its business, as likely as not to forget all that he had said on the subject. The enlightened public opinion in England to which Mr. Cunningham appealed to bring about sanitary reform in India will only reluctantly exercise itself during the ensuing session with such schemes for the reform of its own local government as the Cabinet may present. To ask it to get up an enthusiasm for the cleansing of Indian village tanks, the draining of Indian cities, the water-supply of towns and villages now drawing only upon polluted streams and wells, is to exaggerate grievously the capacity of the British public to concern themselves with other people's needs. If the Gospel of Health is to be preached to India it must be preached in India, and from pulpits much more nearly within our hearing than any that the Society of Arts can put up for us. We altogether fail to see how India is to profit from rebukes of municipal indifference and inactivity delivered in the hearing of a small group of retired Anglo-Indians in a lecture theatre in the Adelphi. Doubtless there was much in these same rebukes that fits in with our experience of local government in India. If we had been allowed a voice in the matter we should have asked Mr. Cunningham to fulminate much nearer our own doorstep than the Adelphi against the noisy, the impracticable, and the indolent people who, having put their hand to the task of local government, have through indolence and worse qualities obstructed rather than helped it. Bombay, we suspect, would willingly give a platform to any real friend of Local Self-Government who wished to take up that part of Mr. Cunningham's parable, and it might be taken up here and elsewhere in India with some practical effect. It might be necessary, however, to correct him on one or two points. It would not be politic, nor would it accord with experience of Local Self-Government where Local Self-Government has been most successfully conducted, to assume, as Mr. Cunningham does, that a leisured class is necessary for the successful working of the system in India. Municipal Government in England, as everybody knows, owes little or nothing to a leisured class. The most valuable co-operation that has been given in it has been the co-operation of busy men—of men who, having large demands on their time, know the value of time, who, being by instinct and habit men of business, conduct the business of the community with the promptness and the practical good sense that they bring to bear on their own. Lord Reay, in inaugurating an industrial enterprise in the neighbourhood of Poona during the last monsoon, had something to say on the necessity of insisting that those who were entrusted with the business of their town or district should have given proofs that they were able successfully to look after their own—a qualification which excludes the merely talking municipal, the fussy intervener for intervener's sake, and which, if it includes the leisured classes as instruments of self-government, does so only by accident.

Mr. Cunningham's not very hopeful estimate of the position and prospects of local government in India had doubtless taken its sober colouring from Calcutta experience. But we are not going to pretend that Calcutta labours under a monopoly of the evil that he condemns, and as we have said, if he had cared to come to Bombay with complaints about time and labour fruitlessly spent owing to the indolence of some, and the noisy activity of others, we should not have objected that Gotham and Baratara were the only cities to which his criticism applied. It is nevertheless true that Calcutta has suffered far more directly and more largely from the eloquent impracticabilities of municipal self-government than we have, so that all things considered it is not to be wondered at that the President of the Calcutta Health Society took so sober a view of what has been accomplished by local effort for sanitation in India. He is perfectly right in declining for the present to pronounce upon the question whether the later developments of Local Self-Government have been successful. We need not condemn the experiment even if we are unable to give an affirmative answer to his question "whether we can get in India, or whether we shall be able to get in the next half century, bodies of men throughout the length and breadth of rural India as educated, as intelligent, as public-spirited as the English vestryman ?" It is highly probable that we never shall. The English vestryman has been evolved out of an experience of more than ten centuries of Local Self-Government, which began in Jutland and the land of the Angles. Had the system of which he is a working unit been transplanted instead of evolved it is quite likely that he would have made as indifferent a guardian of the interests of his parish as the Babu of Calcutta is of the health of his city. There is, of course, the Indian village community, the gradual elbowing out of which is one of the chief sins laid to the charge of the British Government. But if it were as vigorous as in many parts of India it is effete its capacity for sanitary work would be of the narrowest. It would leave the town outside the radius of its operations, it would be a mere unit, extremely difficult to fit into its place in an administrative whole. It would not turn out anything half as efficient for the purpose of local government as the English vestryman, and for some years to come it would be as much as we could expect of it to keep the village street and the precincts of houses free of refuse. It would be a particularly efficient village community, and one which would have greatly profited by studying the rudiments of sanitary service in the village school, which could be trusted to keep its tanks free from pollution. The Bombay Government recognised this when a couple of years ago they introduced an enactment which, unless it fails altogether, should make the village sanitary officers more efficient executants of their humble functions, and should bring them more thoroughly under the control of the local authority. But, due allowance being made for the material with which we have to work, the progress of sanitation in villages must necessarily be slow.

From Mr. Cunningham's statistics of mortality a considerable deduction has to be made on account of causes which belong rather to economics than to sanitary science. The great universal and constant destroyer, he said, was fever, while cholera, as a destructive agent, was local and temporary. Nearly three and a half million deaths were attributed to this cause in 1885, and the estimate was known to be below the reality. It would be interesting to analyse the great fever total, so as to distinguish between the mortality that results from insanitary conditions, and the fever of which the secondary causes are insufficient nourishment and insufficient clothing in the cold weather. The last report that Surgeon-General Bellew wrote on the sanitary administration of the Punjab, two years ago, called attention to the large fever mortality of Northern India which resulted from causes of this nature. An under-fed and an under-clad population even though they may be decimated by fever, claim the care of the economist rather than of the sanitary administrator. Where they exist additions to taxation, revenue demands in excess of the capacity of the cultivator, and all measures that add to his burdens or discourage his industry, are as inimical to the public health as the toleration by the authorities of stagnant drains, of polluted water-courses, and of insanitary conditions in general. What, for instance, is the effect that may be feared from fiscal measures tending to reduce the quantity of salt which a ryot of the poorest class can afford to buy. There is an irreducible minimum necessary for health ; there is a by no means inconsiderable section of the community to whom it is a hard struggle to procure even that, and whom the slightest augmentation of price forces to take less either of that or of some other necessary of life Hence arise insanitary conditions of which there is no record in sanitary reports, but which as surely tend to disease and swollen bills of mortality as polluted air and water. If Mr. Cunningham had dwelt upon this fact, and had shown that even our financial policy has a sanitary aspect, he would have done a greater service than he did, interesting though his lecture was.

A QUESTION came up before the Budget meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday afternoon, which will have a special interest to a not inconsiderable number of persons who have recently manifested their desire to promote the movement for supplying medical aid to women and children in this city. In the year 1884 the Corporation voted Rs. 500 a month for the maintenance of the Jafar Suliman dispensary for women and children. Last year the Government took over the dispensary from the Medical Women for India Fund, whereupon a doctor proposed to the Corporation that the Municipal grant should be at once rescinded, and the Government left to supply the money for keeping the dispensary going. The proposal was carried, but as the original vote had been given for three years the rescindment was illegal, and the Town Council recommended this year that the grant should be continued. This proposal was resisted by medical men and others on the ground that there were a great many other dispensaries which cost less, an argument which was supplemented by others based on the impropriety of taxing the ratepayers to uphold dispensaries and hospitals, which commemorate the names of those who built them but were not endowed by the founders. The Government gave countenance to this plea by a candid declaration that if the Municipality did not contribute to the cost of keeping up dispensaries and hospitals for the sick poor, it would be impossible to take from the general taxes money to be laid out for such a purpose in a wealthy city like Bombay, which ought to provide for its own sick. In this case the Government would be obliged in future to refuse to accept money for the building of hospitals and dispensaries which were not amply endowed by their founders. This method of opening the eyes and the purse-strings of the Corporation seemed so seductive that most of the members were apparently ready to adopt it as a rule for future guidance that no buildings should be accepted as a gift which were not accompanied by an ample endowment. But it was pointed out that such a course would impose upon the Municipality the burthen of providing funds for the building of dispensaries and hospitals in addition to the money necessary for the upkeep of such institutions when built. The result of a magnanimous resolution to refuse the proffer of half-a-loaf would be to entail the necessity of buying the whole loaf, the only alternative being the impossible one of leaving the sick patient without any relief whatever. A proposal to cut the vote for the dispensary down by one-half was defeated after much debate, and the original subsidy was continued. A vote in a contrary sense coming immediately on the practical demonstration recently on the Esplanade in favour of the extension of medical aid to women and children would have had a very unfortunate effect on public opinion, and might have done serious injury, by setting a bad example to mofussil Municipalities.

YESTERDAY the overland mails were brought to Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Surat, which has thus the honour of making the first voyage under the new postal contract. The steamer arrived in harbour at half-past one in the morning, bringing the mails of the 3rd February. There is nothing unusual in the speed achieved, but faster steamers than the Surat will probably bring the mails on Sunday mornings, and occasionally will distinguish themselves by arriving on Saturday afternoon. The time allowed under the old contract from London to Bombay was 17 days, 15 hours, and 45 min., which is now reduced by one day of 24 hours. The time allowed from Bombay to London under the new system is reduced to 16 days, 17 hours, and 30 min., in lieu of the 18 days and 30 mins. of the old contract. The P. and O. Company was generally a day, and sometimes two days, under the old contract time, and it would be doing the Company an injustice to suppose that they have not the ambition to be as a rule a day more or less within the new contract time. The mail yesterday brought an item of news which has a practical bearing on the clause of the new contract that provides for the transfer of the mail service from Brindisi to Salonica, which it was in contemplation to make the European port of arrival and departure. Baron Hirsch, who had been in Constantinople to arrange with the Sublime Porte for the completion of the bridges and permanent way of the railway connecting Salonica with the Austrian railway system, had left that capital without accomplishing the object he had in view. The failure of the negotiations will doubtless postpone indefinitely the completion of the railway system which is destined sooner or later to supersede the route through Italy from Brindisi.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and H. S. H the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Victoria and Prince's Docks yesterday morning. They were accompanied by Captain Hext, R. N., who explained the work to their Highnesses.

THE Bombay Corporation made some further progress with the new municipal budget at their sitting yesterday afternoon. The expenditure for the Executive Engineer's Department, including lighting, road watering, repairs, &c., was passed at Rs. 13,51,131. Mr. Kabrajee drew attention to "the very bad quality of gas light" supplied to the city. The estimate of expenditure for the maintenance of public gardens was fixed at Rs. 63,200. In the course of a brief discussion on this estimate, some member spoke of the unsatisfactory state of existing gardens. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved that Rs. 45,108 be sanctioned as the municipal contribution for hospitals. This amount included a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary for women and children, the mover warmly urging the claims of the institution to municipal generosity. Dr. R. N. Khory proposed an amendment that the contribution for the dispensary be reduced from six to three thousand rupees, which, he maintained, would be an ample allowance. The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRANVANCORE leaves Bombay by special train, at 10 a.m., on Thursday. His Highness is accompanied by his Dewan, Mr. T. Rama Rao, F. M. U., Dr. White, the Residency Surgeon, and other officers of State. Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, the British Resident, will join his Highness at Poona, to which city he goes in advance. A guard of honour will wait upon his Highness at the Byculla Railway station, from which the "special" will start.

SYED GOOL SYED KHAIRULLAKHAN, who was sentenced to death at the Criminal Sessions for the murder of his wife Shariffa Khatoon, will be executed in front of the County Jail on Saturday morning, the 3rd prox.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA has sent to Sir John Puleston, M.P., a handsome souvenir in the shape of an elaborate piece of fine Indian carving.

A TELEGRAM from Aden states that a party of Somalis recently attacked an English officer, who had with him a suite of twenty-three natives, and murdered every man of the company. The tragedy occurred at or near Berbera.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople telegram, the Porte has addressed a Note to Rustem Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador in London, instructing him to request of Lord Salisbury the evacuation of Zeilah.

IN the House of Lords the Earl of Crawford moved, and Lord Armstrong, C. B., seconded, the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. In the House of Commons Mr. J. L. Wharton, M. P. for the Ripon Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, moved, and Colonel Duncan, C. B., M. P. for the Holborn Division of Finsbury, seconded, the Address.

THE Peninsula and Oriental Company have entered into a contract with the Italian Government for a fortnightly service between Venice, Ancona, Brindisi, and Alexandria, and *vice versa*. This service is in addition to the services for which the P. and O. Company are under contract with her Majesty's Government from Brindisi to Port Said, India, China, and Australia, but the time table will be so arranged that the Italian mail packet from Venice and Alexandria will arrive at and depart from Brindisi at the same time as the P. and O. Company's mail steamers to and from the East. There will now be given the advantage to passengers of a service from Venice to all Eastern ports, and from Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria. The packet for Alexandria will leave Brindisi directly after the arrival of the Indian mail train. The new Italian service is to commence immediately.

INTELLIGENCE of a daring Nihilist crime has reached St. Petersburg from Batoum. The cashier of the Transcaucasian Railway has been murdered and robbed by two Nihilists disguised as guards. They made off with 12,000 roubles. One of them has been captured, but no money was found on him.

IT is officially announced at St. Petersburg that seven persons have been tried and condemned to death for having been concerned in Nihilist plots. Their sentences were, however, commuted to various terms of penal servitude.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students in the Indian Medical Service, at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Army Medical School, took place on Feb. 2. The following is the list of surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—A. E. Roberts, 6,410 marks ; D. M. Davidson, 6,055 ; F. P. Maynard, 5,895 ; J. C. Lamont 5,860 ; A. H. Nott, 5,715 ; J. Holt, 5,675 ; A. Coleman, 5,405 ; W. W. White, 5,390 ; D. T. Lane, 5,380 ; R. C. Macwatt, 5,330 ; W. H. E. Woodright, 5,290; T. H. Griffith, 5,130 ; J. L. T. Jones, 5,110 ; W. J. Buchanan, 5,030 ; J. K. Close, 4,995 ; J. M. Macnamara, 4,915 ; W. E. Jennings, 4,900 ; H. M. Brabazon, 4,885 ; W. H. M. Ingham, 4,860 ; F. J. Dewes, 4,845 ; J. O. Pinto, 4,805 ; P. C. H. Strickland, 4,790 ; T. W. Stewart, 4,575.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* believes, that Lord Randolph Churchill's treatment at Berlin was not quite what he expected. He neither saw the Emperor nor Prince Bismarck, and it is understood that the intercourse between him and Count Herbert Bismarck was of the most formal kind. The fact that he did not see the Emperor is not a matter for surprise. Though the Emperor still takes a formal part in the conduct of affairs, it is well enough known that he neither decides nor directs them. "The real snub administered to Lord Randolph was given by Prince Bismarck. The noble lord was anxious to see the Chancellor. He came from Russia with a scheme in his head for the arrangement of the differences between the Russian and German Governments, but Prince Bismarck has no patience with officious intermeddlers. The consequence was that he did not come to Berlin while Lord Randolph was there, nor did he invite the English politician to his country seat."

THE *Independance Belge* announces that Lord Vivian, the present British Minister to Belgium, is about to relinquish his post in order to take up the appointment of Ambassador to the Quirinal, in succession to Sir Savile Lumley.

IT is reported that Wad Nedjumi, the rebel commandant of Dongola, has been poisoned by his servant, acting under the orders of his cousins, Khalifa, Abdulla, and Taisha. If this report should prove true (the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says) the event may be of considerable importance in restoring tranquillity on the frontier ; but this is by no means the first time that Nedjumi has been reported dead. It is also rumoured that Osman Digma was severely wounded in the left foot at the same action in which Colonel Kitchener was disabled ; but this also needs confirmation.

SIR ALBERT CAPPEL leaves by the mail of the 9th proximo, and Colonel Mallock will officiate as Director-General of the Telegraph Department.

COLONEL LOW, Political Agent in Bikanir, succeeds to the charge of Yakub Khan and Ayub Khan, whose ultimate destination, as we have already announced, will be in the Rawal Pindi district, and who will arrive in India in April.

THE Madras Municipal Commissioners at their meeting held on Friday evening, sanctioned a grant to Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of the People's Park, of Rs. 100, for his services in connection with the escape of the two cheetahs from their cage a short time ago. Mr. Ellis, who, after shooting one of the animals, was severely mauled by the other before he despatched it, is, we are glad to hear, convalescent.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Baron Henry de Worms, President of the Sugar Bounties Conference, has returned to London. Belgium has agreed to the abolition of the Bounties on Sugar within her limits.

RUPTURE WITH VENEZUELA.

Relations between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela have been broken off in consequence of the non-payment by the State of an indemnity of six thousand pounds in connection with a gold mining claim, and the British Naval Officer on the Station has been ordered to enforce payment of the amount due.

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The report that Baron Henry de Worms would be appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is confirmed.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 20.

As a commencement for a joint settlement of the Bulgarian question, Russia desires that the Powers should declare that Prince Ferdinand's rule is contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

OBITUARY.

Count Corti, Italian Ambassador in London.

THE HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, FEB. 19.

The state of the Crown Prince is somewhat disquieting, owing to his not having recovered his strength after the recent operation.

THE DEVA SAMAJ AT LAHORE.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 20.

The first anniversary of the Deva Samaj was celebrated with great *eclat* from the 14th to the 19th instant. There were grand meetings and extraordinary heavenly blessings. The foundation-stone of the Deva Dharma Prachar Hall was laid by Brahmabadi Sattyanand Agnihotri, on the 16th, in the presence of a very large audience. Thousands heard of the divine dispensation, and Deva Shakti, of Deva Dharma and its messages regarding new life, salvation and divine life. Friends from eleven stations of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Behar joined.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PENANG, FEB. 18.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
Bar Silver	44
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ per cent. do.	73⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£52

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 19.

10 p.m.	75·4

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	80·2
4 p.m.	78·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THE question of connecting Bengal with Burma by a railway has been taken up by the Government of India, the Bengal Central Railway undertaking the survey eastwards from Jessor through Narail.

THREE soldiers belonging to the Black Hussars were recently attacked near Braila, Roumania, by a pack of wolves. A desperate fight ensued, the men using their carbines with deadly effect; but in the end the Hussars and their horses succumbed to numbers, were torn to pieces, and partly devoured. This is only one of many similar incidents. So severe a winter has not been known in Roumania for over ten years.

AN interesting and brilliant ceremony took place at the Royal Palace at Stockholm on Monday, Jan. 30, Prince Oscar being there formally betrothed to Miss Ebba Munck, the beautiful and accomplished maid of honour, whom he is about to espouse. All the members of the royal family were present, and there were also in attendance the Ministers of State both of Sweden and Norway and the Prince's preceptors. The King proposed the health of his son, congratulating him in felicitous terms upon the step he is about to take. Hearty congratulations were also offered to his Royal Highness by all those assembled.

IT is stated in one or two native papers that the retail dealers in salt have taken advantage of the increased salt duty to raise the price of salt by as much as 100 per cent. One paper naively remarks that, had such a thing occurred in a Native State, the salt-dealers would have been summoned to the catchery of the ruler and summarily punished. The writer suggests that, as such summary justice cannot be expected under the British Government, shopkeepers should be warned by beat of drum not to sell salt at an improper price, but he does not say what is to happen if the sellers do not obey the proclamation.

A STORY told by Lord Charles Beresford on Jan. 26 of his experiences when first going to the Admiralty is so characteristic of the place that it would be a pity not to record it :—

"When I went to the Admiralty one of the officials in a clerical department—and I am not going to say a word against the clerical departments, which do their work very well and have very able men, although they have been put in a false position—said to me, 'Ah, Lord Charles, I suppose you are coming here to turn everything upside down. You will find it is much better as it is, and will have to leave the Admiralty alone, as all you would-be reformers have done.' I said, 'There is only one thing I shall interest myself in, and that is to see whether you have any organisation for war.' He replied, 'Oh, that will be easily arranged.' To this I said, 'Why how in the world would you have done in 1885 if there had been war? I do not believe that you have evens plans of campaign.' He answered, 'No, but the military branch would soon run up some.' I am not easily shut up, but I was speechless for some minutes, and the joke was that the man honestly believed what he was saying."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

"I SAW," said a gentleman who called upon me yesterday afternoon, "Lord Salisbury in the Strand less than twenty-four hours ago. The next serious thing that will happen in home politics will be the Premier's break-down." There is no doubt, Lord Salisbury is very unwell. His attitude and manner, when my informant met him, were those of a man who has no *élan* or spirit, no vigour or resource, left in him. Although the weather was very cold, many degrees below freezing point, his lordship was walking along the street (nobody apparently recognising him) with his over-coat unbuttoned and thrown wide open, with his hat pushed off his forehead,—that forehead which troubles him so much—and with his arms straight down his side, the index finger of each hand pointing to the ground. Lord Salisbury's face indicated the want of condition of his body: his pallor was extreme. He also is putting on flesh very fast, getting unhealthily fat, in fact. You will remember about nine months ago I told you that Lord Hartington had shortly before remarked that Lord Salisbury's health concerned him much more than the complications on the Continent, that the peril of the moment was at home and not abroad. These observations apply now with even greater force than they did then. England's concern is more one of home affairs than of foreign complications. This, too, whether we regard the health of the Prime Minister (whose place in case of break-down there is no one on his own side to fill), the condition of the home country, or the affairs of the Empire at large. Probably, the second of the three points I have mentioned is the least serious. British trade depression is passing away and there seems much likelihood of a course of good years for Great Britain *and Ireland*. I italicise the last words designedly, for I believe, owing to causes as yet but obscure, the pacification and contentment of Ireland are not distant. But, as regards the Empire at large, that ebb and flow of good and ill which occur in the history of nations as regularly almost as the ebb and flow of the tides—only that the national tides are decennial and not diurnal—are bringing us to the ebb period. Take your own Empire, for example. I have not the figures at hand for reference, but I am satisfied their examination will bear me out in saying that India has not since the beginning of the century had so prosperous and, on the whole, so gratifying a decennial period as that which began with January 1, 1880, and is now near its end. Taking the average, the years I mention have been too good and the rebound may be correspondingly bad. The nobleman who succeeds Lord Dufferin and the successors of Lord Reay, Lord Connemara, and Sir Steuart Bayley are not likely to have as good times as their predecessors have had and are having.

Lord Randolph Churchill failed to see Prince Bismarck in Berlin, and is said to be greatly incensed in consequence. I do not believe the statement. The Prince is courtesy itself to English statesmen of Lord Randolph's political persuasion, believing that one of the great bulwarks against the rising tide of Socialism in Europe is English Conservatism. The much more likely story is that the Member for South Paddington failed to make it quite clear that he wished to see the great Chancellor. If for nothing else, Prince Bismarck would be glad to see the Czar's recent visitor, to learn from him direct what impressions he had really gained at St. Petersburg. Should the Prussian Prince, however, have no curiosity in this respect Lord Randolph's countrymen have enough and to spare. Indeed, there is in some quarters an almost feverish impatience for the Great Outsider's first important speech, so as to see whether he really has, or has not, come back from Russia as pro-Muscovite as Madame Novikoff's friend and disciple, Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. There is no discounting Lord Randolph's opinion except by the law of contrary. He is more likely to say the thing most in conflict with his previous utterances than the thing in harmony therewith. To take an instance: notwithstanding the economical and retrenching reasons which led the lively lord to resign his Chancellorship of the Exchequer, I should not be surprised to find him taking the line of the *Pester Lloyd*, and declaring England's armaments must be brought more in harmony with Continental hosts than they are at present. The only drawback to the advocacy of such a cause is that it would not be popular with Englishmen, and Lord Randolph Churchill is a devotee of the cult of the jumping cat. Calmly and reasonably regarded, that which the *Pester Lloyd* sneers at is one of the safeguards of Britain. We could not possibly emulate the Continental Powers in numbers (we can, and we do, spend more money, worse luck!): consequently it is better we should not overweight ourselves and yet count for little in the day of stress and conflict. That day, I for one believe, will speedily come. The armies of every State are growing larger and larger every month almost. The dead-weight of militarism is becoming enormous, too great to be held in hand. Soon will come the loosening, as of an avalanche, and then the enormousness of the prepared forces will make the catastrophe such an one as the world has never seen. Prince Bismarck says he thinks the prospects are peaceful, and adds, "But I thought the same in 1870."

Beyond the fact that the political clubs are less deserted than they have been for some months past, and that the blinds of many Belgravian mansions have been drawn up, there is little or nothing to show that we are within a few days of the opening of what, according to the prophets, promises to be an exceptionally exciting Parliamentary Session. Everybody I meet says "How dull politics are just now!" and I am obliged to concur. The striking outburst of fervour that has accompanied the visit of Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley to the Irish capital has to some extent lifted the English elector from his lethargy, but even the Dublin demonstrations, remarkable as they have been, have only partially succeeded in rousing the inhabitants of this portion of the United Kingdom. The fact is the ordinary English politician is *blasé*. There probably never has been such a Recess as the one now drawing to a close. Month after month, week after week, day after day, we have been imbibing the oratory poured out by our legislative Bacchanalians, until we have become perfectly surfeited with politics and are inclined to turn away from the most tempting feast of reason that can be served up by the most skilful of our Parliamentary *chefs*. Not that there has been much that was highly attractive in the way of political oratory provided for as this week. I do not so much refer to the speeches of Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, though they could hardly be expected to say anything very fresh on a subject which had been worn threadbare even before Parliament was prorogued. I am now particularly adverting to the speeches which have been made in England since I last wrote. Only two of any consequence—I might almost say only one—have been delivered. Two Cabinet Ministers, Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Ritchie, spoke a few evenings ago, but the *Times* even did not think the speech of the latter worth publishing fully. One effect of the multiplication of political addresses which has been growing so much of late is to cause the daily papers to resort pretty largely to condensation. Time was when a Cabinet Minister, and very often an ex-Cabinet Minister, was sure of seeing every word he uttered in print next morning. That is no longer the case. On special occasions the honour of a *verbatim* or nearly *verbatim* report are given to the more prominent of the party leaders, but with the exception of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury there are no public men now-a-days who can be sure that everything they say will be reported by the papers. The large amount of space at the command of the "leading journal"—how is it that no one now, except ironically, calls the *Times* the leading journal?—enables it to pay more attention to political speeches than any of its rivals, but the authorities of Printing House Square are finding out what others found out before, that the thing has been overdone. It seems strange that it should have taken them so long to discover this fact. The number of persons who read from beginning to end all the speeches of leading men is much smaller than is generally supposed, especially among the class who form the bulk of the subscribers to the *Times*. As for an impartial study of the utterances of speakers on both side there is hardly such a thing to be met with among newspaper readers generally, and I say this as the result of careful investigation. Journalists and a sprinkling of M. P.'s excepted, no one thinks it necessary, or even desirable, to read what orators, whose views they differ from, have to say. A Conservative, if he is not lazy, makes a point of reading all Lord Salisbury's speeches, and a Liberal, all Mr. Gladstone's, but neither thinks he is called upon to do more. If only those Conservatives who read Mr. Gladstone's speeches criticized them, the G. O. M. would not be so heartily abused as he now is every time he appears on the public platform. I do not know that the Liberals, as a body, are more conscientious and tolerant in this respect than their opponents. I remember early in the Recess, being struck by a remark that was made to me by a well-known Liberal candidate for one of the southern constituencies, who may possibly be a Member of the House before many months pass away. The conversation turned on Mr. Chamberlain. It was about the time of his celebrated visit to Ulster. I called his attention to some particular statement that Mr. Chamberlain had made. "Yes," my Radical friend replied, "he is dreadful. I never read his speeches now." I thought, though, of course, I did not say, that this was a singular admission for a man in his position to make. It would be cruel to mention his name, but he is a man whom nobody who knew him would accuse of being intolerant or bigotted. If this is done in the green tree what must it be in the dry? I shall not be accused of exaggeration when I say that there has been nothing more marked in the Recess than the deliberate manner in which the papers, as if by agreement, have shortened their reports of long-winded orations. The public, so far from complaining of this new departure, have welcomed it, and would be glad to see the operation extended, provided it is fairly performed.

The speech of Mr. Smith, at Chelsea, on Monday night, was not curtailed, but if it had been, I am not sure that we should have lost very much. Mr. Smith's reputation, like his health, suffered by the long hours and worries of last Session, but it has not further declined during the Recess. On the whole, I should say, that Mr. Smith is a little stronger than he was when Parliament prorogued in September last. He is a poor speaker, and does not improve by practice, and he has not afflicted us very much during the Recess. I do not attribute the slight improvement in his position entirely to his wisdom in saying very little. That possibly has had something to do with it; the fact that he will meet Parliament as First Lord of the Treasury has had more. You will remember that soon after the prorogation dark hints were given that Mr. Smith was to be removed from the Leadership of the House, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was moved, to make way for a stronger man. There were two, I may say three, parties who thirsted for his deposition. First, but not perhaps foremost, were the adherents of Lord Randolph Churchill, who are not quite so numerous or enthusiastic as they were before the young Pretender started on his mysterious journey to Russia. Then there were the right wing of the Conservative party who, while not wishing to see Lord Randolph again occupying the seat of honour on the Front Ministerial bench, wanted to place there a stronger man than its present occupant. Lastly, there were the Unionists, who seemed to think, and got the *Times* to agree with them, that Mr. Smith ought to retire on the plea of ill-health, in order to make way for Mr. Goschen. At a later period Mr. Balfour's name was put forward, I have reason to believe, as a feeler, and although the result was not perhaps quite so satisfactory as those who took the initiative hoped, the candidature of the Chief Secretary has not been absolutely withdrawn. So, at all events, I am told by those who are in a position to know, and certain it is, that Mr. Balfour is wearying of his work in Ireland, and, according to a report which has been current in Ministerial circles during the past few days, he would only be too glad to be provided with another office. What the Session may bring forth it is impossible to say, but unless something unforeseen occurs it is the intention of Lord Salisbury to continue Mr. Smith as second in command for the present.

As the electric telegraph will have put you in possession of the Queen's speech long before this letter reaches its destination, I need not attempt a forecast of the Royal Message. It will be found that the Government, in spite of the protests which have reached them from some of their supporters, are determined to propose additional procedure rules and to deal with the question of county government. I have it on high authority that the measure, as it will be presented to Parliament, (Mr. Ritchie thinks he shall be able to introduce the Bill before Easter,) is very different from the measure originally intended. The Government, considerably against their will, had made up their minds, I am told, to bring in a thoroughly democratic bill, but they reckoned without their host. The country party, though its influence is not what it used to be, were determined not to be snuffed out entirely, and as the result of their attitude the "pundits of the Quarter Sessions" are not to be "knocked on the head" in the manner desired by Sir William Harcourt. What I have heard about the modifications which the Bill has undergone is to some extent confirmed by the speech of Mr. Ritchie at Sheffield the other night. The President of the Local Government Board used words which are full of significance to those who can read between the lines. "It was," he is reported to have said, "in the highest degree imprudent that they should at once proceed to confer on those local bodies (the proposed new county boards) power which it might be ultimately perfectly safe to confer upon them." We heard nothing about the imprudence of conferring extended powers on county boards before Mr. Ritchie spoke a few nights ago. All through the Recess we have been told by Conservative and Liberal Unionist speakers that a large, bold, and comprehensive measure would be introduced, and Lord Hartington's supporters have been particularly careful to point out that the question would be quite as liberally dealt with by the present Government as it would be by a Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. It was strange that they should have gone on repeating this after Lord Salisbury's declaration that Ireland would be excluded from the measure. Some people inferred that the declaration in question was only used as a threat, and that the Prime Minister was not expressing the fixed determination of the Cabinet. His lordship was expressing the fixed determination of himself and his colleagues, as will soon be made plain. The Government plume themselves on the fact that their Liberal allies will be satisfied with the Bill. No doubt they will, but it will not be greatly to the advantage of the Ministry if the country decides that the measure falls below the requirements. I do not say positively that it will be a failure, but appearances point strongly in that direction. The Government want to prove that so far as domestic affairs are concerned one party is as Liberal as the other. That doctrine has been and is still to some extent being pressed on our notice, and we shall shortly have an opportunity of testing the precepts of the Government by their practice. If they fall below the standard they have set up for themselves, their opponents will not be slow to take advantage of the circumstance. The fighting Liberals are praying that the Local Government Bill may prove to be as mild a measure as they anticipate, in order that they may revive the cry of the classes against the masses—a cry that I do not doubt could just now be used with good effect from a party point of view.

It is said, with what amount of truth I am not aware, that Mr. Smith's remarks about "fiscal reform" in his Chelsea speech were expressly made to soothe the susceptibilities of Lord Hartington's followers, who were not "altogether satisfied" with previous declarations on the subject by other leaders of the Conservative party. I do not know whether the Liberal Unionists will be satisfied with Mr. Smith's assurances; the Fair Traders are not likely to be grateful to him. The right hon. gentleman spoke of Reciprocity in the most reverential terms, but he could give no encouragement to Protectionists. "We cannot," he said, "hold out to the producers of this country a hope that they will be aided in obtaining a recurrence of prosperity by means of the imposition of duties upon articles of food or upon manufactured articles imported into this country." Mr. Smith, at any rate so far as Protection is concerned, is not sitting on the fence, but then many Fair Traders will tell you that they one not Protectionists in the strict sense of the word. However, the matter is not of much immediate consequence. The Fair Trade movement is not, as many Free Traders seem to think, dead, but it will have to seek retirement if the present hopes, daily becoming brighter, of a revival of trade should be fully realized. This, I believe, the leaders of the movement themselves admit.

It is too early yet to say what the effect on the public the demonstrations of the past two days in Dublin will be, but I do not think the Gladstonians are unduly elated by them. There is no doubt that the proceedings of yesterday and the day before have made a deep impression in Ireland. Even the *Times*, though it tried hard to be little the whole affair on the first day, does not deny that the reception given to Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley on their entry into the Irish capital on Wednesday night was of a character without precedent. But I think that the most impressive incident, at any rate to Englishmen, was the presentation of the freedom of the city to the "Ambassadors of peace." The Cabinet meet this afternoon; it would be interesting to know what they said about Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley's emphatic declaration that the Home Rule question would not be set aside by the Liberal party until a settlement satisfactory to Ireland and honourable to England has been arrived at. The complement to the reception of the next Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary of Ireland, as they are called to-day, will be the welcome that is to be given to Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., on their arrival in London, for the Parliamentary Session. This is hardly the weather for open air demonstrations, but if the day is fine, the street through which the procession passes on its way from Euston Station to Hyde Park will be crowded with sympathisers of the movement. London Liberalism is beginning to assert itself in a way that it has never done before, and if the Liberals could only manage to get a better, I mean a more intellectual, class of men to stand as candidates in the Metropolis, they might easily win some of the seats now held by Conservatives. The proposal, understood to have emanated from some East-End Club of "My dear Peterses," to organise a counter demonstration in honour of Mr. Balfour, appears to have fallen through. I doubt if it ever was seriously entertained.

THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJEE ROW GAEKWAR returned to Bombay from Europe by the English mail steamer Surat yesterday morning. It was expected that his Highness would land at the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and arrangements had been made by some of the leading members of the native community to accord the Maharaja a suitable welcome on his return to the shores of India. The Surat, however, came in earlier than was anticipated; and as the Maharaja wished to land without any considerable delay, it was seen that the arrangements previously made could not be carried out. Mr. Heaton, Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Jugonnath, the Dewan of Baroda, who had specially come to Bombay to meet his Highness, proceeded to the mail steamer in a Government steam launch at an early hour yesterday morning. Meantime, a detachment of the 4th Bombay Rifles, consisting of 100 men, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, were hurried on from their barracks and paraded at the Apollo Bunder. His Highness, accompanied by the deputation, landed at 8-30 a.m., when the troops presented arms, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. The Maharaja then drove over in a Government House carriage and pair to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. The members of his Highness's party who returned with him to Bombay were the Maharani, Mr. Elliot, five native ladies, and seven native gentlemen, and a number of servants. The Maharaja did not stay in Bombay more than about twelve hours. Accompanied by the Dewan and some of the Durbar officials, who had specially come down to Bombay to meet him, he left by a special train from the Grant Road Station at half-past 9 o'clock last night. Among those present at the station to wish his Highness good-bye were the Hon. Cazee Shabudin, late Dewan of Baroda; Mr. Venayek Jugonnath Kirtane, late Naib Dewan; Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, late State physician in his Highness's service, which he left for a very lucrative private practice in Bombay; Messrs. P. Ryan, Khimjee Jewa, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Munsookhram Sooryaram, Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairajbhoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Motibhai Manibhai Jusbhai, Runsordas Vundravundas, Nenseybhoy Khairajbhoy, Ghellabhai Haridas, &c. The Maharaja, as he came upon the station platform in the company of his brothers, Mr. Elliot, his Dewan, his private secretary, Mr. Pestonjee D. Khandallawalla, and others, was presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers by Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Mr. Rahimtoolabhoy Khairajbhoy, and others, which he graciously accepted. His Highness expressed his thanks to the gentlemen who had assembled at the station to do him honour; and as the special steamed away from the station, hearty cheers for the Maharaja were given by these present on the platform. Mr. Pestonjee Khandallawalla, the private secretary, proceeds at once to Ooty, to make arrangements for his Highness's residence. The special was timed to arrive at Bulsar at 2-40 a.m., Billimora at 3-10 a.m., Nowsaree at 3-37 a.m., Surat at 4-20 a.m., Broach at 5-45 a.m., and Baroda at 7-30 a.m., this morning.

THE ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE.

THE first mail steamer under the new contract arrived and anchored in Bombay harbour at ten minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning. According to the terms of the new contract steamers are to arrive in Bombay not later than noon on Mondays. The Surat was the vessel which arrived yesterday, having steamed from Venice. Although on old steamer, having been built in 1866, she was able to accomplish the passage almost eleven hours under her specified time. Looking down the list of passenger steamers for the home trips during the coming busy season, which extends over the months of March and April, it will be seen that some of the finest and most recently added steamers of the P. and O. Co's. fleet have been put on the Bombay line. Among them are the Massilia, sister ship to the Valetta, the Coromandel, the Ballaarat and the Bengal, all favourite boats among Anglo-Indian passengers. The Thames, the Clyde, the Ganges, and the Sutlej also are on the list. All these are new steamers, and these too have been fixed among the regular sailings from Bombay. The Surat, which is under command of Captain Parfitt, will proceed to Colombo and China on or about the 2nd March.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the special short advertisement columns of to-day's issue of your journal a gentleman possessed with an ardent desire to increase your revenues and to diminish his reputation for common-sense, has spent one rupee apparently with a view of twitting the Waterbury Watch Company on the delay which has arisen in publishing the awards in the jubilee word competition. In charity to your worthy contributor it should be supposed he did not see the advertisement which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, as if he did it would prove that he was actuated not by an amiable folly, but by vindictive spite. Will you allow it to be again stated that the papers have been handed over to Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, Accountant and Notary Public, who will shortly make the award?

But for the vast influx of papers the decision would have been arrived at on February 1st. "Punctuality is the soul of business" is not the only motto which the company desires to inculcate, and the seeming departure from the important virtue of punctuality is caused by the adherence to other principles which all will recognise as of still higher importance, viz., accuracy and fair play, which would have been sacrificed by a too hurried endeavour to decide on the thousands of papers sent in.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 20. THE AGENT.

MR. SPURGEON has replied to the censure of the Baptist Union. He does not, he says, complain of the censure, nor does he feel the least care about it. The question is, does the decision represent the opinion of the Baptist Union? It might be so, but he did not believe it. Proceeding to justify the attitude he has taken up, Mr. Spurgeon repeats that all he had asked of the Union was that it should be formed on a Scriptural basis. The doctrine of baptism by immersion was not sufficient for a groundwork. There were other truths besides this, and he could not feel fellowship with a man because of this, if in other matters he was false to the teaching of Holy Scripture.

CORNS or WARTS cured quickly without pain by using COOPER, MADON & Co.'s MAGIC CORN CURE. 10 Annas per bottle.

THE VICTORIA DOCK.

THE Prince's Dock extension having now been completed, an interesting operation is to be performed this evening—namely, the admission of water into the basin. As was pointed out in these columns some short time ago, "Prince's Dock Extension" was a misnomer, for beyond a communicating water channel there is no connection between the Prince's Dock and the new works. The Port Trustees, recognising this fact, decided to name the new basin the Victoria Dock. It was designed by Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Chief Engineer to the Port Trust, his chief assistant, Mr. G. R. Lynn, who had gained experience at the Hull and Barnsley Dock, being Resident Engineer, and in continuous supervision of the work. The work was begun in January, 1885, the first operation being the exclusion of the water from the two basins by the construction of a cross dam. This was done by the end of the month, and in February the water was displaced, and the excavations were shortly afterwards commenced, the whole of the soil and stone excavated being carried away by locomotives and wagons, a distance of about a mile and-a-half, where it was utilized in the Mody Bay reclamation work, which is still proceeding. The trenches for the foundations of the walls were commenced in April, and the first stone laid on her Majesty's birthday, 1885. Since that time, to the present, not less than four million nine hundred thousand cubic feet of masonry have been placed in the walls and entrance. The work of excavation proceeded rapidly from the first, and the average number of wagon-loads removed was about 400 per day, on some occasions not less than 450 to 454 have been carried away. The number of cubic feet of excavation taken from the new basin is estimated at thirty-five millions. A portion of this was used to back up the walls and to construct the jetties and the main dam, the latter of which was put in to enable the outer harbour wall and main entrance to be constructed. The dam consisted of an earthen embankment upwards of 1,200 feet long, with sloping sides, pitched, the better to withstand the wash of the water.

The water area of the Victoria Dock is a little over twenty-four acres, and occupies that portion of the Elphinstone reclamation, which was orginally taken by the Musjid and Nicol Basins and Nicol Bunder. In general shape it is rectangular, and its main dimensions are 1,866 feet from north to south by 1,000 from east to west. As compared with the Prince's Dock it is superior, possessing as it does considerable advantages which experience of the former has suggested. From the west side three spacious jetties are thrown out, measuring 400 by 230 feet, which afford facilities for the berthing of nine steamers. The Prince's Dock covers a larger area than the Victoria, its area being 30 acres as against 24. But the Prince's Dock possesses only one jetty 700 feet by 240. By this means the new dock possesses a greater quayage than that of the Prince's Dock, the walls measuring not less than nine thousand feet. At the north-east corner of the dock a passage connects the two docks and measures 202 feet in length by 64 feet wide and 35 feet deep. The separation between the two is made not by gates, but by a huge iron ship-shape caisson, close to which vehicular and pedestrian traffic is accommodated by an iron swing bridge spanning the connecting canal. The caisson was built by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, of London. Not far away on the east side is the entrance from the harbour constructed slanting up stream, so as to facilitate the docking of vessels, for the further protection of which, in heavy weather, is a pier of solid masonry projecting from the outer wall. The dimensions of this entrance are considerably greater than that to the old dock. The width is eighty feet—sufficient to receive the largest vessels yet constructed, and sufficiently deep, for the sills are two feet below those of the Prince's Dock by a couple of feet, the depth being 32 feet at high water spring tides. The size of this entrance will enable the largest vessels of the naval or mercantile services to enter; and to make the hundred-ton crane at present located at the end of the jetty in the Prince's Dock available for such vessels it is to be removed to the end of the southernmost jetty of the new dock, an operation which will be proceeded with, now that the water is admitted into the new dock. This entrance is closed by iron gates, and as is the case with the Prince's Dock, spanned by a heavy swing bridge. In the south wall of the dock, wings for two 80 feet openings have been built, one of which is intended for a graving dock and the other for a further extension of the wet dock system, which, there can be no doubt, will eventually prove necessary.

The masonry of the walls is solid and substantial, and is in every respect an excellent piece of work. They are of the local basalt obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood of Sewree and Chinchpoogly, but the sill stones, the hollow coigns for the main entrance, and those for the caisson groove are of granite and have been imported ready dressed from Cornwall. Two of these, the heel pieces for the gates, are each not less than 14 tons in weight. At the back of the walls is a concrete covered tunnel, some five feet in depth, running the whole length of the dock, for the accommodation of pipes for the town water service, and hydraulic pipes, which will feed the numerous cranes which are to stand at short intervals on the quay, and they will also supply the capstans and gate and bridge machinery. In the tunnels at convenient distances are openings for connections with the cranes. The quays are well supplied with bollards, of a new and improved design, fixed flush with the edge of the wall, the object of this being to prevent the necessity for unshipping hawsers when the removal of a crane is desired, and to keep the quay clear of the usual obstruction caused by ropes overlying valuable wharfage ground.

The vast sheds with which the dock will be provided are constructed of iron columns composed of old rails, with iron roofs. The utilising of these has effected not merely a saving of money, but has a particularly pleasing effect, and the columns will prove of great duration. In the south-west corner of the dock is the engine-house for the supply of hydraulic pressure, and here also are the accumulator and engines with double the power of those in use at the Prince's Dock. These engines, the cranes, gates, bridges, caisson, pipes and all iron work have been supplied from Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co's celebrated works at Elswick-on-Tyne.

It was not necessary under contract that the works should be completed until October, but Messrs. Kirby and Co. and their sub-contractors made such excellent progress that it is expected the dock will be available for the trade of the coming season.

IT is such a rarity in these days, remarks the *Birmingham Post*, to find any motion which may have the least trace of politics proposed by Mr. Gladstone and seconded by Lord Derby, that when one is found it deserves to be made a note of. A motion of the kind is now on the books of the National Liberal Club, for on the list of candidates awaiting election is Mr. William Digby, whose nomination has been thus distinguished. Seeing that Mr. Digby soon retires from the secretaryship of an institution he has done so much to make a success, it is considered by more than one member that it would be a graceful act on the part of the committee of the club to elect him, not as the "town member" [illegible] seeks to be, but as an honorary life member. N[illegible] could be a more striking tribute to the man[illegible] in which he has done his work in most troublous times to the satisfaction of all sections of the party, than that Mr. Gladstone should propose and Lord Derby second his nomination; and the committee would take a step certain to be generally approved if in the marked manner suggested they endorsed the honour thus done to their retiring secretary.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE programme for the first day has filled very well, with the exception of the first two events. The "Cowasjee Jehangir Purse" attracts four competitors, and of these Saturday and Goldfinch divide the favouritism, the former perhaps having the largest number of fanciers. Having won the "Hyderabad Galloway Plate" last year, backers know something of the form Saturday is likely to exhibit. Argonaut has but two to compete against in the next event—"The Welter," and unless Admiral performs the feat he did in Poona in the "Corinthian Stakes," is fully expected to pull it off. Mirror, so far, has been credited for the "Eclipse Stakes," but the c.b. mare and Special are not without backers. "The Derby" has attracted a field of seven. Nadirshah, the winner of the "Club Cup" at Hyderabad, the veteran Samnite and Turquoise, the winner of the "Maiden Galloway Race" at Hyderabad divide the attention of the "talent." A keen race can be well looked forward to in the competition for the "Derby." "The Selling Race," the fifth on the card, shows a field of seven. Cruiser, of the Confederacy Stable, is the most fancied, and Sumree, or the present Emperor, has also shown qualities enough to gain much attention, while Khan Bahadoor and Little Wonder, that veteran but erratic horse, are expected to be "possibles." Taken altogether the card is a very good one, and there is not the slightest doubt but that there will be several keen contests during the evening for the judge's verdict. We would suggest a perfect regard for punctuality to-day, for six o'clock is rather a late hour for the last event, and if the field is not started at the hour mentioned, it will sure to finish in the dark.

The following is the programme for this evening :—

1ST RACE.—4-30 p.m. "The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse." Distance. R. C.

Mr. Cooverjee Ruttonjee's, b a g Saturday, 9st., Ramchurrun 0
Hyderabad Confederacy, ch a g Goldfinch, 8st. 10lbs., Kendall 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a g British Flag, 8st. 9lbs., Oomer 0
Aga Zinool Aboodin Shah's, b a g The Shah (late Syud), 8st. 10lbs., Mahomed 0

2ND RACE.—5 p.m. "The Welter." Distance G. R. 1¼ mile.

Mr. James's, b a h Admiral, 10st. 0
Mr. Macpherson's, b a h Argonaut, 10st. 3lbs., J. Robinson 0
Mr. Hyde's, g a h Gone Away, 9st. 5lbs. 0

3RD RACE.—5-20 p.m. "The Eclipse Stakes." Distance ¾ mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy, g a p Mirror, 8st. 11lb., Kendall 0
Mr. Ali Abdoola's, b a p Boneen, 7st. 12lb., Robinson 0
Mr. N.'s, g a p Special, 10st. 3lb., Ramchurrun 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a p Khadaree, 7st. 12lb., Oomer 0
Mr. Burney's, b a p Suspense, 8st. 7lb., Brewty 0
Mr. Hugh Gough's, g cb m Lady Bird, 7st. 2lb., Wool 0
Mr. Hugh Gough's, g a p Aristocrat, 7st. 7lb., Ahmed 0

4TH RACE.—5-40 p.m. "The Derby." Distance R. C.

Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's, b a h Turn of Luck, 9st. Greenhaugh 0
H. H. Aga Jungheeshah's, g a c Turquoise, 8st. 10lb., Visali 0
Hyderabad Confederacy, g a h Moheen, 9st., Dunn 0
Hyderabad Confederacy, b a h Samnite, 10st., Kendall 0
Mr. Sulliman Dawood's, c a c Grand Duke, 8st. 6lb., Robinson 0
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's, b a c Nadershah, 9st., Ramchurrun 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a c Burnett, (late Moneer), 8st. 7lb., Oomer 0

5TH RACE.—6 p.m. "Selling Race." Distance ¾ mile.

Hyderabad Confederacy, g a h Cruiser, 8st. 11lb., Kendall 0
Mr. Hajee Yeesoof's, g a h Toofan, 7st. 9lb., David 0
Mr. N's, ch a g Khan Bahadoor, 7st 5lb., Ramchurrun 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a h Emperor (late Sumree) 8st. 7lb., Oomer 0
Capt Hanwell's, br a g King Arthur, 7st. 13lb., Wool 0
Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's, b a h Wheel of Fortune, 9st. 5lb., Greenhaugh 0
Mr. S. A. W's., ch a h Arbid, 8st. 11lbs., Ahmed 0
Capt Rossetter's, ch a g Little Wonder, 9st. 13lb., Captain Payne 0
H. H. Aga Jungheeshah's, b a h Himalaya, 8st. 7lb., Dunn 0

The lotteries were held last night in a tent at the Old Byculla Race Course, at the back of the Byculla Club, which was well attended, and speculation was brisk. The following is the result of the lotteries, and the favourites could be selected as they sold :—

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Saturday sold for	300
Goldfinch	240
British Flag	60
The Shah	40
	640
Total value of lottery	1,640

THE WELTER.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Admiral sold for	260
Argonaut	350
Gone Away	120
	730
Total value of lottery	1,730

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Mirror sold for	360
Boneen	120
Special	130
Khadaree	50
Suspense	110
Lady Bird and Aristocrat, Mr. Hugh Gough's stable	120
	890
Total value of lottery	1,890

THE DERBY.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Turn of Luck, sold for	30
Turquoise,	20
Moheen and Samnite, Hyderabad Confederacy	340
Grand Duke,	20
Nadershah	640
Burnett	20
	1,070
Total value of lottery	2,070

SELLING RACE.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 10 each	1,000
Cruiser sold for	240
Toofan	10
Khan Bahadoor	10
Emperor	20
King Arthur	180
Wheel of Fortune	130
Arbid	40
Little Wonder	150
Hymalaya	90
	870
Total value of lottery	1,870

INDORE AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer*, the other day, contained a paragraph in which an uncompromising attack was made on the present ruling Chief of Indore. At first sight such an attack on a Prince, who has had the benefit of an English education, is not easily to be explained. Furthermore, the Prince is aided in the administration of the State by an able, experienced and upright Karbhari, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row. And more than all, his present administration (as was his period of preparation) is under the eye of no less a personage than Sir Lepel Griffin. Putting aside the fact that the Prince, though all powerful within his own dominions, is, as regards assailants outside those limits, from his very position, helpless to defend himself. An insight into the actual state of his affairs by a visit to Indore is best calculated to prove the utter falsity of some and the high colouring of other statements contained in the *Pioneer's* paragraph. I have recently had occasion to visit that city on business, and without interviewing the Prince, endeavoured to observe things for myself or ascertain them from reliable sources. The general opinion to be met with there does not lay at the door of the Prince any of those grave accusations, which the *Pioneer* levels at him, but it is on the contrary an effective and triumphant protest against those accusations. I send you my card.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 20. S. N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·939
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	335

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Newasa, 1,931 tons, Captain W Parsonage cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Calder, Captain J Cormack, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with cargo and fifty passengers on deck.

The s s Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Capt J George, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, with a cargo of 3,184 tons coals from Cardiff (Jan. 17) for the G I P R Co, the vessel being consigned to the Captain.

The s s Barcelona, 1,216 tons, Captain W Cummings, from Rangoon, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, having called at Galle, with a cargo of timber shipped by the Bombay and Burma Trading Company.

The P and O boat Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with extra mails and a general cargo from Hongkong (Feb 2), and a second-class passenger, Mr Sass, and one deck.

The s s Peshawar, which brought to Bombay the last China and Australian mails, reports that from Hongkong to Singapore it experienced strong monsoon. From Singapore up to Bombay, it met with light winds and fine weather throughout.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain M Garofolich, sailed from port yesterday for China, with the following passengers :—Mr John Westall, for Hongkong ; Mr D Macropolo and Mr Sgrapolo, for Colombo ; and eleven deck for intermediate ports.

The B I S N steamer Satara, Capt. J C Tice, sailed from Bombay yesterday with mails for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with the following passengers : —Mr R Aitkin, Lieutenant F R H Chapman, Mr and Mrs Strachan and child, for Karachi ; Mr Haji Yassoob Khajsan, Mr A Mootavee, Mr A R Gazdar, and Mr H A Razack bin Sooleman, for Bussorah ; and sixty-two deck for various ports.

The Clan line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, arrived in port yesterday under the command of Capt. P G Crockett, with a general cargo from Liverpool and the following passengers :—Lieutenant A G Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, Mr Lucas, and Mrs Mc Fadyen. The Clan Cameron reports having experienced strong winds in the Red Sea. The s s Athabasca from Rangoon, which put in yesterday, makes a similar report about the weather.

Accident to a Steamer.—The British India Company's steamer Ellora arrived at the Pilot station from Saugor on the night of the 13th instant, having had her machinery repaired after a partial breakdown on the 9th at the Sandheads. She returned to Saugor anchorage and waited while the second engineer went to Calcutta with the broken part, a piece connected with the circulating pump. He reached Saugor again by the Chanda, of the same company, and the repaired gear being fitted, the vessel proceeded on her voyage. —*Englishman.*

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20th February, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1717	W. M. Grieve ..	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kangra	1468	H. M. Ingram ...	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Waves	1545	J. Mccarthy	L	Beyts, Craig & Co
„ Rio Burno ...	1100	R. W. Young ...	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Abeona	14[illegible]	G. B. Corner	N	Cursetji Edulji
„ Fremona ...	1897	A. Anderson	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ir[illegible]a	2316	R. Poland	Ibis	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Surat (s) .... Kashgar (s) .... Barcelona (s) .... Clan Cameron (s) . Dunedin (s)	Parfitt .... Gadd .... Cummings .. Crockett ...... Cumming ...	Venice, Feb. 10. Hongkong, Feb. 2. Rangoon, Feb. 8. Liverpool, Jan. 20. Cardiff, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Satara (s) .... Titania (s) .... Manilia (s) .... Nevasa (s)	Tice .... Garofolich .. Crusiani .... Parsonage ..	Gulf and Karachi. China. Genoa. Calcutta.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, Cormack, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Yesso, Trotter, for Antwerp.
Brig Vestal, Nakoda, for Inhambane, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pemba, for the Coast and Calcutta.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
„ Kangra, for London via Karachi.
Brig Tuticorin, for Tuticorin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 18.

Deedes, Colonel, Madras, Rifle Brigade, from U. Burma.

Duncan, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, from Jhelum.

February 19.

Wilson, Major, Genl, Bengal Retired List, on retirement, from Allahabad.

Vickers, Lt, Northampton Regt, on duty, from Hongkong.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bombay, Ordnance Officer, on duty, from Baroda.

February 20.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal, Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, from England.

Ramsden, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Merriman, Col, Bombay, R E, from duty, from Aden.

Strong, Col, 10th Bengal Lancers, from furlough from England.

Scott, Captain, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.

Davidson, Lt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Meiklejohn, Lt-Col, Bengal, 20th Punjaub Infantry, from furlough, from England.

February 19.

Eustace, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Sicks, off leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—February 20.

Young, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

Duncan, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to London.

Martin, Captain, Bengal, 1st Goorkhas, on leave, to London.

Hodgson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 32nd Pioneer, from furlough, from Mian Meer.

Chapman, Lt, Bombay, 2nd Beloochis, to join, to Hyderabad.

Rowlandson, Col, Madras, A D G's Dept, to join, to Secunderabad.

Strong, Colonel, 10th Bengal Lancers, to join, to Mooltan.

Close, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Norfolk Regt, to join, to Sitapur.

Trench, Major, Bengal, the Queen's Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 21st February, 1888.

1. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, at the Volunteer Club.
2. Proficiency class at 6 p.m., on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.

Drill for the week ending 25th Feb. 1888.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.—Company Drill under the Sergeant-Instructor at 9 p.m., in the Town Hall.

Tuesday and Friday.—Gun Drill for Recruits, under Lieut. Mitchell, at 7 a.m., in the Town Hall compound.

Saturday.—Commandant's parade, at 6 p.m. Fall in at Sir R. Temple's Statue, Company Drill and Carbine Exercise. All members are requested to attend.

2. Class-firing at Coorla at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.
3. Sergeant-Instructor's lectures will be given at the Volunteer Club on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m., and on Thursday, at 9 p.m.
4. Gunner H. Burkinshaw, No. 102, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Battery.
5. Mr. W. M. Crowder, No. 11, has joined the Battery as an honorary member.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—February 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

155-87—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

157-87—Jefferson B and D—The Bombay Co vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers under Rule 10 A 1.

21-88—Payne, G. and S.—Walla Punna and another vs Nurbuddabai.

For Judgment.

150-86—Little, S. F. and N—Meherabebee, vs. Haji Sheir Mahomed—Thakurdas, D. and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

500-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai vs Aishabebe—Jefferson B and D. (on Preliminary issues.)

30-87—Jefferson B. and D—Sukharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Toolsibai and another—Ardaseer H and D.

441-86—Little, S F and N—Esmalji Ebrahimji vs Bapooji Framji and others—Pestonji and R, and C L and O.

201-87—J. C. Cama—Bachoobai and others vs. Nusserwanji B. Thakerji and others—Bomonji and H. and W. and G.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Causes.

289-87—Jefferson, B. and D.—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub vs. Collone Abdool Rahiman.

491-87—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jewandas Ellji Sevji vs. Khanumul Chundwani and others.

11-88—Bomonji and H.—Haji *alias* Ally vs. Ayoob Noor Mahomed.—In person.

14-88—Nanu and H.—Amba Duna and others vs. Essoofally Hassanally and another.

Long Causes.

466-87—Nanu and H—J J de Silva vs L M de Miranda and another—Hore C and B—Part heard.

482-87—Chalk, W and S—Vainoobai vs Hariba Tookaram Varaday—T A Bland—To be settled.

483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Haji Akarim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambata vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

489-87—Craigie, L. and O.—A. Harvey and another vs. R. Beadle.—Hore, C. and B.

494-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Postwala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.

496-87—Tobin and R.—Hoorbai vs. Ally Saya and another.—E. Wilkin.

498-87—In person,—(a pauper)—Bala Rowji Palkern vs. Kondaji Beherapa Mahajun—In person.

499-87—In person—(a pauper)—Hormusji Sorabji Sassoori *alias* Shroff vs. Jamsetji Edulji *alias* J. B. Shroff.—In person.

504-87—D. S. Garud—Abdool Guffur and others vs. Moulvie Nijamudin—In person.

505-87—D. S. Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs. Ruckmabai and another.—In person.

506-87—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Gopal Thakersey and another vs. Thakersey Mowji and others—Mansuklal and D.

WRESTLING MATCH AT POONA.

A wrestling match took place last Saturday evening at the Arya Bhushan Theatre, Gunesh Peth, between Babcomya Pathan, the younger brother of the redoubtable wrestling school master, Hamjikhan Pathan, and Sikandarkhan, a Mogul. Though the match was timed to come off at 4 p. m. the spectators began to arrive there from noon. So great was the interest taken by the natives of the lower and middle classes that the event had been the town talk throughout Poona, and over three thousand men were present to witness the two pugilists in the arena. Great excitement prevailed and various were the surmises as to the result of the match, both the wrestlers being backed by influential persons. By 4 o'clock the time timed for commencing the proceedings, the theatre was overcrowded, and the atmosphere rendered oppressive. The roads about the theatre were literally crowded. The match commenced at 4 p. m. and lasted for about an hour, during which both proved themselves skilful in the art of wrestling, and neither was able to get a victory over the other. While this was going on a mishap occurred. A carriage driver, named Kaliansing Pudamsing, was found dead at the third storey of the Theatre. When the news reached Mr. Smith, Police Inspector, he at once proceeded to the spot and on examining him found that life was extinct. The body was at once sent to the Sassoon Hospital for examination. The cause of death is alleged to be heart-disease and the smothering sultriness that prevailed at the place. This event brought an end to the proceedings of the evening. The police at once freed the pugilists and dispersed the crowd. The Arya Bushan Theatre is capable of accommodating about fifteen hundred persons, while the number of those present was nearly double. Considering the size and construction of the Theatre, we are of opinion that not more than 1,500 persons should have been allowed. The share of the booty has caused, we learn, some dissatisfaction. It is popularly thought that both the belligerents having proved equal in strength, the prize should have been equally divided. The *Punch* have, however, ruled otherwise, and decided that two-thirds of the prize should be given to Baboomiya Pathan and one-third to Sikandarkhan.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POPE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Pope received the Irish pilgrims on Wednesday, February 1, to the number of about 300. At the head of the pilgrims were three Archbishops and ten Bishops, among whom were Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, Bishop O'Callaghan, of Hexham and Newcastle, and Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Canada. Archbishop Walsh read two addresses in Latin to the Pope ; one being in the name of the pilgrims present, and the other in the name of his own diocese of Dublin.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent says :—The Pope replied, also in Latin, in an important speech which absolutely confirms all that I have telegraphed as to the views of his Holiness on the Nationalist agitation. The Pontiff began by reminding his auditors of his own attempts to secure the tranquility and prosperity of Ireland, and notably by his despatch of Monsignor Persico on his present mission. The Irish people would, he added, find guidance as to their future conduct in the letters which he (the Pope) had addressed to Cardinal M'Cabe. And here it may be remarked, for the benefit of those of your readers who have not these letters in their minds, that they unsparingly condemned the revolutionary agitation carried on by the advanced Nationalists. Continuing, the Pope said that the interests of religion, no less than the real interests of Ireland, imperatively demanded a respect for law and justice as the foundation of order and the mainspring of the commonweal. His Holiness accordingly urged the Irish people to copy the example of the German Catholics, who, while persistently defending their rights, have done so with moderation, and by a peaceful submission to the laws of the country in which they lived. The speech can only be interpreted—and was so interpreted by those who heard it—as a distinct and significant warning addressed not alone to those who stood within hearing of the Pope's voice, but to the whole of Ireland, and as such it will certainly make a deep impression everywhere. After the audience was over and the pilgrims had retired, the Pope had some private conversation with the Irish Bishops ; in which, speaking to them in Italian, he reiterated, but in a much more energetic form, the counsels he had previously given to the whole of the deputation.

The *Times'* correspondent says :—A colleague who, was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of St. Patrick assures me that in his hearing the Archbishop of Dublin declared that, in the private audience accorded to the Bishops, the Pope made another declaration, by [illegible] they interpret the public reply, and by which [illegible] must be understood ; and by this the interests of Ireland are protected.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For sale in Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Some of our contemporaries are doing useful service by calling attention to concrete cases which go to prove that there is a screw loose somewhere in the system of our University Examinations. More instances, of a variety of character, may be forthcoming under the present excitement. And these ought to justify the University authorities in instituting an independent inquiry. In our opinion such an inquiry should embrace two essential questions. (1) How far are the time and course prescribed for the P. E., the First and the Second B. A. Examinations, answerable for a certain percentage of failure ? It is notorious, (*a*) that the studies prescribed are too many, and that they are a great strain on candidates appearing at each of the examinations named. (*b*) But even this strain might be endured if, the time, that is, the interval between two examinations were allowed to be so extended as to enable candidates to prepare themselves thoroughly. As matters stand, opinion seems to be unanimous against the crowded course of studies prescribed—a course which stimulates cramming and in the long run simply addles the average brain, instead of expanding and invigorating it. As to time, the B.A. course is at present to be run through in 3 years. First year after Matriculation, is the P.E. Second year is the First B.A. Third year they have the Second B.A. What does this course practically mean ? Simply rushing through the studies and running an uneven race against time. (2). The other branch of the enquiry may well be directed to the examinations themselves ; (*a*) as far as candidates are concerned ; (*b*) as far as the method and manner of examinations are pursued. As to examiners, we agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that it would be a good thing to have outside men, if they are not too expensive. We also think that a larger number of examiners is needed. In some cases, we understand, an examiner has to examine no less than 100 papers a day. In most cases, if not in all, such task has to be performed perfunctorily. But of late we have heard so much of examination scandals all over the country, and in other respects than those noticed above, that we believe the Government of India may well be asked to appoint a committee of inquiry into the whole question. Such committee would be above local prejudices, and it could make its enquiries as searching as it liked, without compromising honest examiners, registrars, and others.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE POSITION OF MAMLUTDARS.

The recent action of the Government in putting all Mamlutdars in the second class in order, perhaps, to effect some saving is most injudicious. Like that of the Collector of a district or, perhaps more arduous and responsible, are the duties of a Mamlutdar who, in his dual capacity of a revenue officer and a magistrate is required to do an amount of revenue and judicial work for which his present salary is no equivalent payment. Without any desire on our part to over-estimate this functionary's responsibility and extent of his functions we may say that he is the most important factor in the machinery of a collectorate, and ought therefore to deserve greater consideration at the hands of our rulers than has hitherto been shown. That instead of this encouragement a reduction of his functions along with that of their emoluments should have been thought of all round is really to be regretted. We know financially Government is in straightened circumstances, but the Native Press had first, sounded the note of alarm. It had also pointed out the places where to apply the retrenchment-shears, but that in evolving a scheme for the purpose, the Mamlutdar also should have been included, is highly deplorable. Perhaps the reduction may appear a reduction of official duties, but then we need not forget that where the bonus attached to the higher functions undergoes reduction, admittedly the reduction is a reduction of salaries also. In this view we protest against the step recently adopted by Government ; saving is urgently needed, but then they could have effected it without lessening efficiency in the supervising machinery of the administration. As an instance there is the department of Sanitation, expenditure on which could have easily been brought within a reasonable minimum. There is the department of Agriculture and similar other departments which might have been considerably cut down, but the shears have fallen on a class of public servants who deserve great consideration at the hands of our rulers.—*Native Opinion.*

SANITATION IN INDIA.

On Jan. 27, Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the High Court of Judicature, India, addressed a meeting of the Society of Arts, on the subject of the "Public Health in India." Sir Douglas Galton presided, and there were also present Sir Owen Burne, Sir Henry Acland, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir George Buchanan, and Mr. T. H. Birdwood. The lecturer said that the population from which health statistics were collected was about 200,000,000, and spread over an area of 881,000 square miles, but the varieties of the condition in which this great aggregate of humanity existed were infinite. The Indian village was a collection of huts huddled together, and was often surrounded by the overflow waters of rivers, which turned the adjacent country into a malarial swamp. From each hut trickled a fœtid stream, which disposed of itself as best it might, and a little further was the village well or the tank, often mere sewage. The people were poor mostly, and lived on a fare a London beggar would scorn. The birth-rate varied from 7 to 53 in 1,000, while the death-rate was from 16 in Mysore to 28·78 in Bombay. On the mortality in 1885 the Army Sanitary Commission said that 78 per cent. of the entire registered mortality was "due to preventable or mitigable diseases." The lecturer then went on to speak of Calcutta, the special home of cholera, giving statistics of the adjacent country, and said that on the grounds of public safety of the world the Indian Government was bound, now that the means of preventing cholera were understood, to provide that neither the shortcomings of its officials nor the public bodies should be allowed to convert large areas of India into nursing grounds for the propagation of the disease. The Government of India had for a long period followed the policy of enlisting the general population in the various functions of self-government, and in 1883 a strenuous effort was made in this direction in all the chief provinces to render municipalities more independent of official control. Sufficient time had not elapsed to justify any conclusion as to the success of this experiment. It was difficult on the one hand to magnify the importance of the benefits which would accrue to the Indian community if the leading inhabitants of the country could be induced to devote time and trouble to an intelligent and disinterested concern in local interests—such as, for instance, might be found in England. On the other hand, those who most cordially wished success to the scheme could not shut their eyes to the difficulties which confronted it in India —the non-existence of any leisured class of the intelligence, activity, independence, and business habits which was essential to the proper working of local self-government ; the traditional reluctance of the upper classes for works of the kind, the danger of the ascendency being gained by some active spirits, with little guarantee for due consideration of the rest ; the bitter class and race feelings, which were always smouldering when different races and religions lived side by side ; the absence of a healthy, strong, public opinion, keeping men straight in public action ; and the general and excusable ignorance of the real importance of such subjects as sanitation, of their worth to the community, of the measures necessary to secure the end in view, and the risk, the almost certainty, that the machine, thus embarrassed, would not work satisfactorily, but sooner or later would come to a deadlock. Did any one expect they could get in India, or would be able for the next half century, bodies of men throughout the length and breadth of rural India as educated, as intelligent, as public-spirited as the English vestrymen ? Was there not grave danger that the noisiest, the most self-seeking, possibly the most corrupt, the most vindictive champion of clique, or religion, or nationality, would come to the front ; that time and labour would be fruitlessly spent ; that quiet people who would welcome reform would be silenced ; that any grievance would be deemed less than the encounter of hostile factions ; and that, meanwhile, no progress, would be made in those solid and sensible reforms on which the real prosperity and well-being of the community depended ? Supervision was urgently needful, neither the Sanitary Commissioners nor the Government being, in his view, at all competent to discharge the enormous work that had to be done. The first essential, he submitted, was the constitution in each Presidency of an authority capable to superintend executively the carrying out of reforms. What was desired was such a commission at the headquarters of each Presidency as would convert the sanitary supervision of the country into a reality. In India the total death-rate might be reduced at least 2,500,000 annually, and with this object a regular system of supervision should be established from headquarters. There need be no fear of a nominal addition to the public debt. India was valuable beyond computation, her balance-sheet being the most favourable in the world. The chairman said he had been connected with some of the sanitary commissions alluded to, but thought that cholera was not preventable. The intense heat of India had much to do with it, and it served in its ravages to retard progress throughout the land. Sir George Campbell said that the Government had always made what efforts it could to improve the sanitary arrangements, but cholera was an evil with which it was difficult to cope. Dr. Pringle, Dr. Payne, and Mr. Buchanan also addressed the meeting, agreeing in the main with the position taken up by the lecturer. A vote of thanks was proposed and warmly seconded.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A RUSSIAN LOAN : ACTION OF FRANCE.

A Berlin telegram to the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* reports that the Russian Government is on the point of concluding a loan of 3000,000,000 roubles in Paris. This has caused some discussion in financial circles. It is said that the recent failure of Russia to raise a French loan was due to some objection privately urged by the French Government against the course of having the loan publicly subscribed for. Plainly it was feared that as the loan was obviously required for military purposes, public subscriptions to it throughout France might assume the character of a new demonstration against Germany. The bankers to whom the Russian Government applied saw their way to effecting a brilliant operation if they could throw the loan upon the market, but they did not see their way to raising the money by private *consortium*, except at a rate of interest which the Russian Government deemed inadmissible. The Rothschilds would not touch the affair, and were, in fact, resolved to work against it by all the powerful means at their disposal—a fact which all the credit establishments had, of course, to take into serious accounts. On the other hand, certain financiers considered Russia's securities very good, and her credit unimpeachable. It was remembered that during the Crimean war the interest on the Russian debt was faithfully paid, notwithstanding that most of the Russian scrip was then in English or French hands. Again, as a banker is said to have remarked, "Despotic Governments do not repudiate like South American Republics ;" and it was felt that a loan vouchsafed to Russia at this moment would certainly be treated by the Czar as a debt of honour. These arguments, cleverly developed in newspaper articles and prospectuses, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, might, it was thought, create quite a demand for Russian paper in France, and make of the new loan a very "big thing ;" but this only on condition that the French Government threw no hindrances in the way. As already said, however, the Government did throw hindrances, for the weightiest of political reasons.

STATEMENT BY THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

The answer which M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, gave on Saturday, January 28th, to an interpellation of M M. Helfy and Perczel was read from a paper which (the Budapest correspondent of the *Times* says) had been drafted by arrangement with the Vienna Foreign Office. The Minister protested against the attempts which, he said, had been made in newspapers to sow distrust between that empire and others, and he denied the rumour that he had resisted the demand of the Imperial War Minister for further credits. Coming to the question as to Austria-Hungary's relations with her allies—a question which has excited so much discussion in the Hungarian press lately—he said, amid general applause, that he was convinced the allies of the empire would discharge their obligations as Austria and Hungary would fulfil theirs. "There is not the slightest ground for doubting," he added, "that the allied Powers are making a *bona fide* endeavour to maintain peace for their own defence." M. Tisza then remarked that Russia, in pursuance of a plan of military reorganization, had effected a large displacement of troops towards the Austrian frontier. Without in the least doubting the pacific assurances of the Czar, or disbelieving other assurances to the effect that the Russian military movements had no aggressive tendency, Austria-Hungary had been obliged to take the fullest measures for her own protection. But in taking these measures it was desired to avoid any appearance of provocation. The Minister next characterized as pure lying the accusations that Austria-Hungary had any ambition of territorial aggrandizement. The policy of the Government aimed simply at maintaining peace on the basis of existing treaties. In conclusion, M. Tisza repeated that the league of the Central European Powers was essentially for peaceful objects, and taking Russia's assurances into consideration, he hoped that in spite of the disturbing elements which seemed to portend war, peace would be preserved, and Europe be relieved at the same time from the terrible burden of uncertainty.

WILL THERE BE WAR IN SPRING ?

The general uneasiness which is felt regarding the peace of Europe will not, writes a London correspondent, be allayed by a statement in Sir Charles Dilke's article in the *Fortnightly Review.* He states explicitly that Lord Salisbury expects war in spring, and he seems himself to share the impression of the English Prime Minister. Sir Charles Dilke has excellent sources of intelligence with regard to Foreign Offices, and probably no unofficial Englishman is so well informed. I believe that the enormous addition voted to the German army has produced a very deep but a very angry impression at St. Petersburg. The Czar was coming to believe that in the event of war with Austria he could rely on the neutrality of Germany, but the great increase in the German army has destroyed any such hope. The Czar may hesitate to draw the sword, but undoubtedly the fear that war will break out in the spring is spreading and deepening.

TROUBLES IMMINENT IN BULGARIA.

Writing on Feb. 1, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—The signs of the day all point to the imminence of more troubles in Bulgaria. The appointment of Kiazim Bey as Commissioner of Sofia has followed close upon the news that armed bands were being prepared on Turkish soil for a new incursion into Roumelia. Although we are told that the Porte is exercising the utmost vigilance, yet M. de Nelidoff has evidently been very active again, and he feels sufficiently sure of his ground at present to snub Dr. Vulkovitch, the Bulgarian Agent at Constantinople. He has told this gentleman that, although he (the Ambassador) has nothing against him personally, he is no longer free to hold any kind of intercourse with him. Assuming from this and other tokens that the periodical phase of Russian ascendency has once more recurred at the Porte, one may expect that Kiazim Bey will take up the game of his predecessor, Gadban Effendi, and try to persuade the Bulgarian Ministers to make peace with the enemies of their country by allowing these latter a share in the Government.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The Galician papers report renewed military activity on the Russian side of the frontiers of Austria and still more so on those of Roumania. Trains with troops and war materials are leaving Warsaw and other northern fortresses daily for Bessarabia, where quarters are being prepared for fifty thousand cavalry to arrive in March. These reports are confirmed by those from other quarters which are usually more trustworthy than the Polish papers.

From the same source it is announced that the Russian *Official Gazette* will soon publish an order to the effect that all troops in the Government of Lublin shall be retired to a distance of thirty versts or about 20 English miles, from the Austrian borders. Such an order even if really issued, will, however, mean nothing. It can be only explained by the want of accommodation and the scarcity of forage and of provisions on the extreme fringe of the frontier.

Another piece of military news is much noted in Vienna—namely, the fact that, in pursuance of an order of the Russian War Minister, staff officers will in future be attached to the commanders of the local brigade districts for the purpose of superintending all matters relative to a mobilisation. There are twenty-four such brigade districts in European Russia and the Caucasus with 109 reserve battalions each of which in case of war forms a reserve regiment, consisting of four field battalions and one reserve battalion.

According to private intelligence received in Berlin the principal contractors in Russia and particularly in Bessarabia, have been asked what quantities of equipments and provisions they could supply in an emergency, although at the present moment there is no apparent need for extraordinary supplies.

There is no cessation of the armaments in Poland and Bessarabia. Eight large magazines are being built at Kremenetz. Trenches are being opened round Dubno, and huts for 40,000 men have been erected there. The Commissariat in Bessarabia has been ordered to supply provisions and fodder for an army of 200,000 men.

The *Invalide Russe* of Jan. 27 published the following :—"Taking advantage of the annual meeting here in conference of the Governors-General and Commanders of military districts, the Ministry of War has suggested the formation of a special Commission, presided over by the elder Grand Duke Nicholas, and consisting of the above-mentioned Governors and Commanders, and other high military authorities, to examine the recently revised commissariat regulations for troops in the field and the present disciplinary system. The following Governors and District Commanders have already arrived here :—General Ganetzky, Commander of the Wilna District ; General Gourko, Commander of the Warsaw District ; General Drenteln, Commander of the Kieff District ; General de Roop, Commander of the Odessa District ; Prince Sviatpolk Mirsky, Governor of Novo Tcherkask ; and Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, Governor-General of the Caucasus."

JOINT ACTION OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* writes :—Judging by the most recent information, I think it not unlikely that an identical political step will shortly be taken by Germany and Austria at the Court of St. Petersburg. This may or may not be of an immediately alarming character, but at all events it will serve as a further warning to Russia. It is to be hoped that such a communication may have the desired salutary effect. If this should not be the case, such a warning must, by its own dead weight, lead to some further measures of a really alarming and portentous character—in short, to an ultimatum. In the opinion of the Allied Government the continuance of the military movements in Russia and the massing and concentration of troops on her western borders constitute a danger that must not be allowed to increase, whatever may be the consequences of the endeavour to check them. The only alternative now open to the allies is either to take military measures corresponding to those going forward in Russia, or to proceed by way of diplomacy, and the preference will, I believe, be found to have been given to the latter. Very likely before the joint action I refer to is taken, a warning of another kind may be given, either in the way of telling articles in the Government newspapers of Berlin, Vienna, and Pesth, or by Prince Bismarck making a clean breast of it in the Reichstag. It is, at all events, tolerably certain that some strong measures will be required to neutralize the influence on the Tzar of the confidants who are now deceiving him, and who are persuading him that the plans he has sanctioned for the general mobilization of all the Russian forces are compatible with the maintenance of peace.

THE GERMAN LOAN BILL.

The Loan Bill presented on Jan. 31 to the Reichstag provides for the raising of a sum of 278,335,562m. for the purpose of providing the increase of war material rendered necessary by the strengthening of the warlike power of the country proposed by the new Military Organization Bill. Of this sum 213,000,000m. are to be borne by Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine, 19,296,000m. by Saxony, 13,683,000m. by Wurtemberg, and 32,164,000m. by Bavaria.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin states :—I am informed that the greater portion—180,000,000 out of the 280,000,000 marks demanded in connection with the new German Army Bill—is really destined to strengthen the German "Kriegsschatz,' or Reserve War Fund, which already amounts to 120,000,000 marks. The object is to employ it to cover the first expenses of an eventual mobilisation, so as to avoid the necessity of referring the measure to the Reichstag, and thus escaping the delay that would otherwise be caused.

RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a reply to the detailed statement recently made by the German *Militaer Wochenblatt* concerning the respective military positions of Russia and Germany. This reply, which is understood to emanate from a well-known Russian military authority, defends the accuracy and sincerity of the exposition of the situation which previously appeared in the *Invalide Russe*, and reproaches the *Militaer Wochenblatt* with misleading the German public in regard to the true state of affairs. The *Novoe Vremya* proceeds as follows :—"An impartial and general elucidation of the real position of matters is desirable in the interest of the countries concerned. The only means of protecting Russia from an attack by Germany and Austria-Hungary is to augment the defensive power of her fortifications and increase the number of troops on the frontier. The railway system must, from a military point of view, be viewed not merely with regard to the narrow area to be actually protected on the frontier, but with reference to the whole possible theatre of an eventual war. Thus, for instance, Russia has to consider the territory extending from her western frontier to the Dwina and Dnieper. Germany, on the other hand, has to guard the country extending from the Russian frontier to the middle course of the Elbe, including Berlin, while Austria must protect the territory extending to the middle course of the Danube, including Vienna and Pesth. Consequently the remarks of the *Invalide Russe*, which took this point of view, were correct. In regard also to the question of the number of troops in the frontier districts the extent of the area should be taken into consideration, and, if this were done, the comparison of the Russian frontier forces with those of Austria and Germany would not give six but sixteen and a half Austrian and German army corps against eight and a half Russian army corps." The *Novoe Vremya* then seeks to demonstrate in detail the distinctly defensive character of the military measures taken by Russia on the frontier, and concludes as follows :—"Russia does not want an inch of German territory ; but at the same time will not cede one inch of her own. Animated by a profound love for peace, we do not conceal the fact that we are making defensive preparations. So long as Germany remains quiet, she will not be threatened with attack from any quarter."

THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF A FRENCH CONSULATE.

Now that the Florence incident has been happily settled, and the Franco-German frontier is becoming more tranquil, another piece of unpleasantness has arisen at the French Consulate at Damascus, which will raise a coldness between Turkey and France. It appears that on Jan. 25, at noon, a Turkish police officer with fifteen armed agents entered the French Consulate at the place named for the purpose of arresting an Algerian French subject accompanying Abd-el-Kader. One of the Consulate officers having shown signs of resistance, the Turkish officer pointed a revolver at him, and told his men to be ready to use their arms. It is further added that the Sheik Hachem, the eldest son of Abd-el-Kader, telegraphed to the President of the Republic asking for a change of residence. Another account says that the descent of the Turkish police took place outside the Consular precincts, and that the Turks maintain that no Algerian can be a French subject. Turkey never having recognised the French occupation of Algeria. This latter side of the affair may, perhaps, be put down to the domain of fancy.

The violation by the Turkish police of the French Consulate at Damascus, says the *Times'* correspondent, is attributed to the hostility existing between the Ottoman authorities and the Algerian refugees in Turkey. When Algeria was annexed by France a great number of the inhabitants removed to Turkey, where they were warmly welcomed. They had land given them, and it was expected that they would keep alive hostility to France. This hope has not been realised. Most of the refugees have become naturalised Frenchmen, and have done what they can to promote European influence. The Ottoman Government has, in consequence, made their position uncomfortable by taking every opportunity to molest them. The Damascus incident is one illustration of this policy. It is announced that the ironclad Vauban has left Smyrna for Rhodes, where she will be joined by the Seignelay. They will there await further instructions before proceeding to Beyrout.

A telegram from Constantinople of Feb. 1 states that, according to information received from the Governor of Damascus regarding the recent alleged invasion of the French Consulate at that place, the individual whose arrest by the Turkish police formed the ground of the French complaint was charged with fourteen separate offences. The man was, moreover, taken into custody, not in the Consulate, but outside the premises. The French Government, acting in accord with the Porte, has decided on the appointment of a Commissioner, who, in conjunction with an Ottoman Commissioner, will institute an inquiry, in order to ascertain the exact circumstances under which the arrest was effected.

SIR JAMES KITSON ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Speaking on Jan. 27, at a Liberal meeting at Bramley, Sir James Kitson, Bart., said that he was strongly interested in the development of railways. We had consolidated our power in India, with its 250,000,000 of population, by the construction of railways in that dependency. This work began in 1853, when twenty miles of railway were first opened. Up to 1867 13,300 miles had been laid down, 1,000 having been made in the year 1866-67. At the close of 1887 a capital of 170,000,000*l.* had been expended on Indian railways. This capital was in a great measure contributed under a guarantee of interest by the Indian Government. Its net earnings were 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per cent. ; so besides conferring benefit on the Indian people, the railway found work for makers of rails, engineers, &c., while the superfluous capital of England had been employed as well. The contrast, however, between the development of railways in India and in the United States would make them a little ashamed at the want of enterprise on the part of the Indian Government, and at the want of interest taken by the electors of the United Kingdom. With a population of fifty or sixty millions, the United States put down nearly as much railway last year as we in thirty-three years had established in India with its 250,000,000 of people. The United States had altogether 250,000 miles of railway. In 1886 there were 725,000,000 passengers on the railways of the United Kingdom, and in addition 1,104,000 periodical ticket-holders ; and calculating the latter as each making three or four journeys per week, he made out a total of 1,000,000,000 passengers per year. That was to say, that of the 35,000,000 people in Great Britain, each man, woman, and child made thirty journeys per year on the railway. In India last year there were 88,500,000 passengers, and hence only one in three journeyed by rail in the year ; and therefore there was in England ninety times as much travelling as in India. It might be said that the Indian people were poor, but wherever the railways had gone wages had trebled. Blacksmiths were paid five times more now than twenty years ago, and that was a decent increase. Considering all the advantages which flowed on the construction of railways in India, he thought they might be developed at a greater rate than was at present taking place.

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ACTION AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The case of the Mogul Steamship Company *v.* The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, The Ocean Steamship Company, and Others was tried before Lord Coleridge on several days between Dec. 9 and 15 last, and, the evidence being concluded, his lordship had appointed Jan. 30 for further consideration on argument, and the case accordingly came on for argument upon the evidence.

Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Crump, Q.C., Mr. J Gorell Barnes, and Mr. Sims Williams appeared for the plaintiffs ; Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Pollard were for the defendants.

On his lordship taking his seat, Sir Henry James proceeded to move, on the part of the plaintiffs, for judgment in their favour. He at once adverted to certain letters as the basis of the case. He pointed out that there was a kind of penalty imposed by means of the combination or conference upon shippers of cargoes by non-conference steamers, even in ports where there were no conference steamers, and this had, in fact, prevented cargoes from being shipped by the Mogul Steamship Company's steamers, and so the cargoes were lost to that company. The gentleman (Mr. Swire) who was the avowed leader of the combination avowed the object of preventing the Mogul Company's steamers from entering into this trade, and this not only as to the sea traffic from Shanghai to London, but also a river traffic from Hankow to Shanghai in which some of the defendants were interested. This, he said, was the outline and general view of the case. He then submitted that the evidence would support these propositions as findings :—(1) That the defendants did in fact combine (as to which he referred to the documents) ; (2) that they combined for the purpose of preventing the Mogul Company from trading from China to Europe or to and from the ports on the river ; (3) that the effect of the combination was to inflict direct loss on the Mogul Company ; (4) that the Mogul Company were thereby prevented from doing certain lawful acts ; (5) that, apart from actual damage to the Mogul Company, the effect of the combination was to operate in restraint of trade, and that thus the public were injured ; (6) that there were acts by each and every of the defendants which would render them, if sued separately, liable to the plaintiffs ; (7) that the immediate result of the combination being to inflict loss upon the plaintiffs, it was not material whether or not the ultimate result was given to the defendants. These propositions being, as he considered, established, the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment. In order to establish them he entered into an elaborate examination of the evidence. As to the combination, the main proof of it, he said, lay in the documents themselves ; and he contended that if it were a combination to do an unlawful act, as to inflict injury on the plaintiffs, it was an indictable offence as a conspiracy, and even, he added, though the objects were not unlawful, or at least not criminal, if the means to be adopted were unlawful, even if there were not a criminal offence, there was a cause of action. Unlawful, he said, did not necessarily mean criminal ; it would be unlawful if the object were to inflict upon a person pecuniary loss or prevent him from pursuing a lawful trade or occupation ; or again, if the object were to produce results injurious to the public as in restraint of trade. Again, he submitted that an action would lie apart from any question as to conspiracy, and that the evidence showed a cause of action as to each and every one of the defendants, even if they had acted separately and alone.

Mr. Crump followed at some length on the same side, urging that the object of the defendants' combination was to enable them to dictate to those engaged in the trade how they should carry it on so as to augment the defendants' profits. And if the combination succeeded it would stop the direct sea traffic between Hankow and London. He cited to sustain his argument the seventh report of the Criminal Law Commissioners—"The crime of conspiracy consists in an agreement or combination between several persons to injure the public or an individual, and that it was enough if the object was unlawful though not criminal. A confederacy of two or more to accomplish even a lawful object by unlawful means is indictable"—citing "O'Connell's Case" (11 "Clark and Finnelley's Reports," 233) and "Bishop on the Criminal Law," page 175. So Mr. Wright in his "Law of Conspiracy," page 97, laid it down that "the crime of conspiracy is complete if two or more agree to do an illegal thing that is to effect something in itself unlawful or to effect by unlawful means something which in itself they might be entitled to do." The same law, he said, was laid down by Lord Bramwell in the case of "The Queen *v.* Druit" (16 *Law Times* Reports, 60) : the case of workmen combining to molest others and compel them to come into their terms as to wages. Now these authorities, he said, were directly applicable to the present case, for the object of the combination was to ruin, to destroy the life of the plaintiffs' company, if they did not accept the defendants' terms. So in "The Queen *v.* Rowlands" (5 "Cox's Criminal Cases") Chief Justice Erle laid it down that a combination was lawful only if it was to obtain a benefit for those who combined, which by law they were entitled to, not if its immediate object was to injure others. That again was directly applicable to the present case, for the defendants were trying to get what they were not "by law entitled to," and to obtain it by means which caused a direct injury to the plaintiffs. The object of the defendants was not to keep up their rates of freight, but to prevent the Mogul Company from getting any freights at all, and with that object the interests of the natives and of trade were equally sacrificed.

The hearing of the action was resumed on Jan. 31, when Sir H. Davey, for the defendants, contended that it was not an offence to use legitimate competition for the purpose of securing trade. He submitted that the combination in this case was resorted to by the defendants for the purpose of protecting their own legitimate interests, and ridiculed the allegation that it was in restraint of trade. Sir C. Russell followed on the same side. The further hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow Feb. 4.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

A petition filed by Albert Julian Floce, who is described as a colonel of his Highness Scindiah, praying for a divorce from his wife. Frances Floce, to whom he was married at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Allahabad on Jan. 30, 1882, her maiden name being Quin, came before Judge Warren at Dublin on Jan. 31 in the Matrimonial Division. The ground of the petition was cruelty. After the marriage they lived together at Allahabad, Gwalior, and other places in India, and subsequently at Belgrave Square, Monkstown, where the petitioner at present resides. The petitioner's affidavit stated that some time after the marriage his wife contracted habits of intemperance, absented herself from home on several occasions, and on several occasions has assaulted him. In November last she finally left his house, and is now residing with her mother in a room at South King Street, Dublin. The case was listed to fix the time and mode of trial. On the application of the respondent's solicitor the case was postponed with a view to a settement by deed out of court.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

AGRARIAN MURDER.

An agrarian murder of a very bad type was committed on Jan. 31 in county Kerry. An elderly farmer named James Fitzmaurice has for some time been under police protection because he was under a ban for "land grabbing." The vigilance of his guard was temporarily relaxed, Fitzmaurice thinking that he might safely go to Listowel fair without the constables. He had travelled but a short distance along the road when he was met by two strangers and shot by both of them. He died in a few minutes. The crime was perpetrated in the presence of his daughter, a young woman.

The *Freeman's Journal* remarks that the authors and perpetrators of this murder are the worst enemies of Ireland, and that the murderers of poor Fitzmaurice are "the bulwarks of Balfourism and the corner-stones of Coercion." The *Freeman* —which is the leading organ of the Nationalist party —calls upon the police and their masters "to use the same vigilance in hunting to earth the perpetrators of the bloody deed in the parish of Lixnaw as that which they have put in action against priests and members of Parliament who ventured to make a speech in defence of their tenant constituencies, or which they have exercised in prosecuting journalists and newsvendors for publishing it. If these assassins are permitted to escape, it will be established beyond yea or nay that the unlimited powers taken by the Government into their hands are not for the detection and punishment of crime at all, but for the exaction and maintenance of rack-rents." Two men in custody, Moriarty and Hayes, were on Feb. 1 positively identified by the daughter of Fitzmaurice as the men who committed the murder.

Mr. John L. Sullivan is in "training" at Windsor, where, in the absence of her Majesty, he is absorbing the undivided attention of the inhabitants. He rises at 7, and every day walks, on an average, 20 miles, an exercise which evidently gives him an appetite, for his menu is reported to be—for breakfast, six or eight mutton chops, toast and tea *ad infinitum* ; for dinner, the champion easily disposes of a leg of mutton or two chickens ; whilst at supper he can eat two pounds of steak without so much as winking. Mr. Sullivan says he is at Windsor for quiet, and "resolutely refuses all invitations to dinner."

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medica Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicinet Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to th native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction tha it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

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FOR FEBRUARY 1888
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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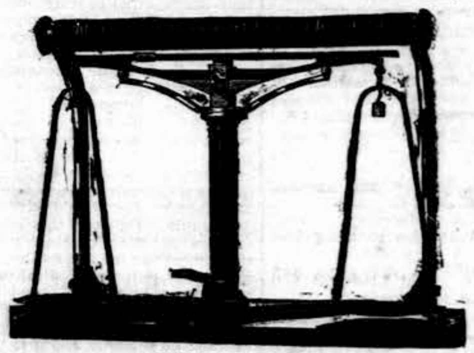

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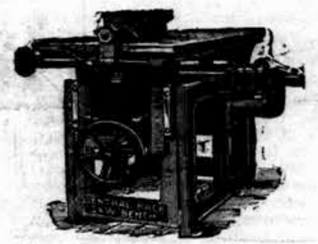

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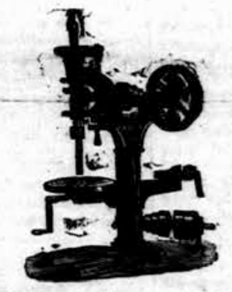

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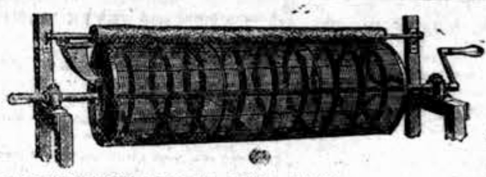

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Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
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Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*a*
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Bailgaum
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Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
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Galna
Pachora
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Mussawuda
iscwlee
Bulgaum
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Sowda
Nimborah
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Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
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Beerh
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Kirkeam
Bheringee
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Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
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Bajwa
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Anand
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Borchavi
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Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
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Ambli Road
Sanund
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Sabli Road
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Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad-Secunder a bad

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Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
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Sanashr
Songad
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MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a consigament of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

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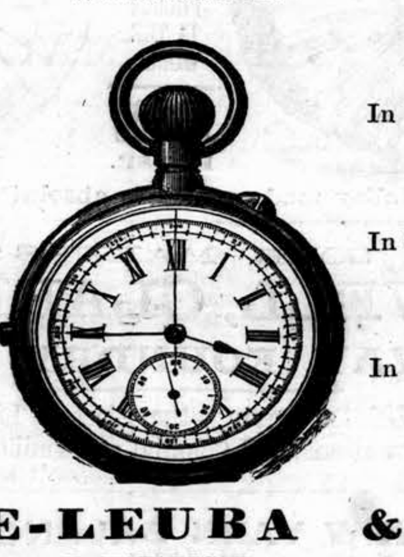

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FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

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Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.

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Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 „	23/	17 6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	26/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

No.	Brand		Rs.	No.	Brand		Rs.
.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
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N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
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REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finequality.)

Brand	per box of	Rs.	Brand	per box of	Rs.
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La Flor de Tobaccos	50	„ 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	50	„ 4 0
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Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
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LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

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FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

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BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
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PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

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The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

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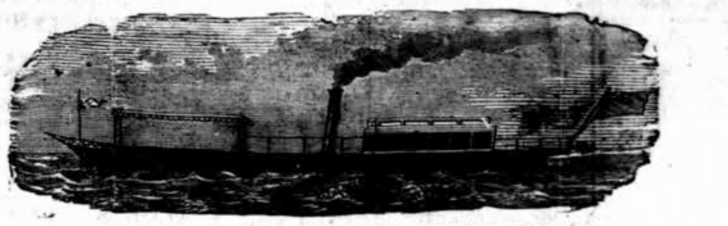

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TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY.

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Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 28th December, 1887.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

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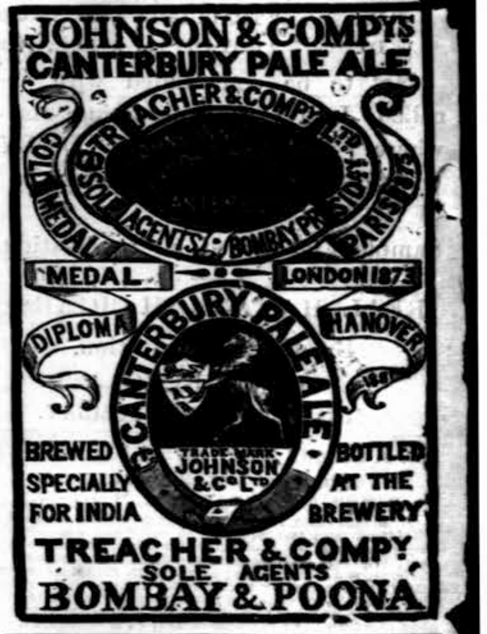

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